

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 584.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a Course of Lectures on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of mineral substances in the Arts. The Lectures will begin on Friday morning, October 4th, at nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

PHYSIOLOGY.—ELEMENTARY COURSE BY LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B., F.R.S.

Professor of Physiology in King's College, London, &c. Every alternate Lecture will be devoted to the demonstration of from 8 to 12 Specimens in Microscopes, which will be handed round the Class. The Lectures will be given on Wednesday Evenings at 8 p.m., during the Winter Session. Fee 11s. 6d. For Syllabus and further particulars apply to King's College, London. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861.

Candidates are requested to send their applications and testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further particulars may be learned. By order, JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar. Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square, London.

This Institution will RE-OPEN in OCTOBER next, under the Superintendence of the Principal, EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, Esq., M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, for the reception of Students at University College, during the Academical Session. Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, terms of residence, &c., may be obtained on application at the Hall, or by letter addressed to the Principal. August, 1861. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.

Director.—Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L., &c. The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 7th Oct. next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The Courses of Instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Geology, by Prof. Ramsay; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy; and Applied Mechanics, by Prof. Willis. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE and SCIENCE.

The Lectures are adapted for those who purpose to offer themselves for the Indian Civil Service or to enter one of the Learned Professions, and will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

The following are the subjects embraced in this Course: Divinity.—The Rev. the Principal, the Rev. E. H. Plumtree, M.A.

Classical Literature.—Professor, Ven. R. W. Browne, M.A.; Lecturer, H. Daniel, Esq., B.A.; Assistant Lecturer, Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A.

Mathematics.—Professor, Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturer, Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A.; Assistant Lecturer, Rev. W. Howse, M.A.

English Language and Literature.—Professor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.

Modern History.—Professor, C. H. Pearson, M.A.

French.—Professor, A. Mariette; and M. Stievnard, Lecturer.

German.—Professor, Dr. Bernays.

There are also Professors for many of the Oriental Languages.

For the Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

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64 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

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Dr. DONOVAN will be happy to give, gratuitously, to Institutions, in or within an easy distance of town, during this and the ensuing month, a LECTURE on the Principles, Practice, and the Applications of Phrenological Science to the Education and Direction of the Young, &c.

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Mr. Plumptre's "Oxford Lectures on Elocution" are now published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, and may be had at Messrs. J. H. and Jas. Parker's, Oxford, and 377, Strand, London.

MUSIC.

MISS LEFFLER begs to inform her friends

and the public, that she has REMOVED to 34, Southampton-row, Russell-square, where all communications relative to engagements for English opera concerts, oratorios, &c., can be sent.

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The

MICHAELMAS TERM COMMENCES on Monday, September 16, 1861.

Candidates for admission must attend at the Institution for examination by the Board of Professors on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., at two o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Management, J. GIMSON, Sec. Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, September 2nd, 1861.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Metropolitan

School Choral Society, established 1858, for the Promotion of Musical Education in the Schools of the Metropolis and its vicinity. A GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL will take place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, September 18, 1861, commencing at Three o'clock. The Orchestra will consist of children and teachers of the Metropolitan Schools in union with the Society, and Assistant Tenors and Basses, filling the whole space of the Great Handel Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.

Programme: Part I. Sacred.—1. Hymn, "To bless Thy chosen race," Psalter, 150*s.* 2. Choral, "Hark! a voice is calling," Mendelssohn. 3. Anthem, "In Jewry is God known," Clarke Whitfield. 4. Choral, "We praise Thy name," Mendelssohn. 5. Solo and Chorus, "There were shepherds, Glory to God," Handel. 6. Choral, "Jesus, refuge of my soul," G. W. Martin. 7. Choral, "Lamb of God," Mozart. 8. Solo and Chorus, "The marvellous works," Haydn.

Part II. Secular.—1. Part Song, "Scots wha hae," Scotch National Song. 2. Part Song, "The Army and Navy," G. W. Martin. 3. Part Song, "The Cloud-capt Towers," Stevens. 4. Part Song, "Holiday Morn," Purcell. 5. Part Song, "Hearts of Oak," Dr. Boyce. 6. Part Song, "Forward," G. W. Martin. 7. Part Song, "In these delightful groves," Purcell. 8. A Round, "Southern Wind." 9. Part Song, "Ye Mariners of England," Dr. Calcott. 10. Part Song, "The Cuckoo," G. W. Martin. 11. Part Song, National Anthem.

During the day various Juvenile Bands connected with Schools in the Society, including the Drum and Pipe Bands of the Clapham Parochial School, the 4th Surrey Rifle Corps, the Spitalfields Parochial School, the Kensington Oval School, &c. &c.; the Brass Bands of the Lambeth Industrial School, the Children's Establishment, Limehouse, &c. &c. &c., will perform in different parts of the grounds.

The Duke of York's Band will also play between the parts under the direction of Mr. Handmaster Porteous.

Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve half-price. Season Tickets Free; Reserved Tickets Half-a-crown extra.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO PRINTERS (Compositors or Pressmen).

The Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company will DISPOSE OF the following ANNUITY, at their Hall, on TUESDAY, 1st of October next, at twelve o'clock precisely, viz., 1*l.* per annum, the gift of Wm. Bowyer, Esq., to a Printer (Compositor or Pressman), 63 years of age or upwards. Petitions to be sent to the Hall, on or before Monday, the 23rd Sept. inst. Blank forms of petition may be obtained at the Hall.

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Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

ENGLISH MASTER wanted for a Norfolk grammar school. Qualifications required, the usual English subjects, with drawing. Salary about 40*l*. with board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4414, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH TEACHER. Wanted immediately in Germany, for a first-class public school, wholly commercial, an experienced Englishman, age 25 to 35, to teach his native language to the senior classes only; fifteen lessons weekly required. Salary from 80*l*. to 90*l*. with unusual advantages for obtaining private pupils. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4416, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a Wiltshire proprietary school. The situation will be vacant at Christmas. Salary 100*l*. with residence and other advantages. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded by the 15th Sept. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4418, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a Cambridgeshire grammar school. Salary 150*l*. and house capable of accommodating a limited number of boarders. Candidates to send their application with testimonials on or before Oct. 1st. The election takes place in November. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4420, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER for a grammar school in North Wales. He must be thoroughly conversant with the management and duties of a classical and commercial academy. There is no house. The trustees pay 50*l*. per annum for the education of twenty-four boys. A graduate, or one about to take orders, preferred. A knowledge of the Welsh language desirable. Applications to be accompanied by testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4422, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR. Wanted, in a clergyman's family, after the Michaelmas holidays, a tutor for four pupils. A graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in classical honours, and accustomed to tuition, would be preferred. Salary 60*l*. per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4424, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR wanted, after the Michaelmas holidays, in a clergyman's family. Must be qualified to prepare a youth for an Oxford or Cambridge scholarship. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4426, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR. Wanted immediately for a permanency or temporarily, a graduate in classical honours, with a knowledge of mathematics to prepare for the Woolwich and civil service examinations, &c. Salary at the rate of 150*l*. per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4428, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a clergyman's family where pupils are prepared for the public schools. Preference would be given to a gentleman who had passed the middle-class examinations at Oxford or Cambridge. Stipend 50*l*. with board and lodgings. Wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4430, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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ASSISTANT MASTER required at Michaelmas, to teach drawing and English. Salary 40 guineas. Applications to be accompanied by references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4434, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a school. Required a young man, about 22 or 23 years of age. Must be able to take classes in Livy, Horace, Xenophon, also Euclid and algebra. He will have to assist in the general school duties, and to attend to the boarders out of school hours. Salary from 40*l*. to 45*l*. with board and lodging. Locality Nottinghamshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4436, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a first-class school near London. Wanted an assistant about 18 years of age, of gentlemanlike manners and appearance, and of active cheerful habits, who would give his services in return for a superior preparation by a clergyman for either University, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4438, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a private school in North Wales. Must be able to take French, junior Greek and Latin, and English generally; age from 18 to 25. Salary from 25*l*. to 30*l*. One possessed of gentlemanly manners indispensable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4440, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a private boarding school in Berkshire. Applicants to state age, qualifications, experience, and salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4442, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a Cheshire private school wanted immediately, for Latin, French writing, &c. Salary 25*l*. Address inclosing two stamps, Box 4444, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a private family for two children. Must be fully competent to impart a thorough English education with good French and music. A comfortable home is offered. Salary 17*l*. with laundry. Applicants to state age and religious views, also to give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4446, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to four young ladies, the oldest 13 years of age. Acquirements required, English, French, harp, and piano, with willingness to superintend and devote herself completely to children's care. Locality Limerick. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4448, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a private family residing in the country (Yorkshire), to teach two young ladies music and German. Singing and Italian would be an advantage. A superior pianist is required. Lodgings, but not board, will be found. Applicants to state salary required, and give references. An engagement for four or six months would be sufficient. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4450, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family. Wanted a lady who is fully competent to instruct in music, French, and drawing, with the other branches of a lady's education, and who has before fulfilled a similar situation. The eldest pupil is in her 15th year. Applicants to state terms, &c. Address inclosing two stamps, "Box 4452," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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GOVERNESS in an Essex school for young ladies. Must possess a thorough knowledge of plain and fancy needlework and arithmetic; music and drawing desirable, but not essential. A steady, conscientious, and cheerful lady required; and one who is a member of a Christian Church preferred. Salary 15*l*. She will have to be generally with the pupils. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4456, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER wanted immediately. In a first-class ladies' college. She must be furnished with the usual diplomas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4458, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER. Wanted, in a first-class ladies' school at the West-end of London, a young French lady to teach French only and for two hours daily. In return is offered a most comfortable home. The remainder of her time can be employed exclusively for her own benefit in giving private lessons. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4460, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER required immediately, or at Michaelmas. A French lady, not under 26 or 27 years of age, would be preferred, but this is not indispensable. Some experience in tuition, and knowledge of music desirable. A comfortable home is offered, with 10*l*. per annum and laundress. No English lady need apply who has not been in the Continent. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4462, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEACHER in a ladies' morning school, near London, to render four hours daily assistance in English, French, and music. It is necessary the applicant be a good disciplinarian, and able to command authority without demanding it. Age between 19 and 25. Remuneration offered, board and lodging, with the privilege of private tuition in the neighbourhood. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4464, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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MUSICAL TEACHER wanted, in a first-class ladies' college. She will have to superintend the practice, and act generally in the junior English department. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4468, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL wanted in a ladies' school in a country town in Scotland, to assist in teaching junior pupils English and music. In return are offered excellent educational advantages in English, French, German, music and drawing. Charge moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4470, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, by a graduate in honour of Trin. Coll. Cambridge. He has had several private pupils, and possesses excellent attainments in French, Latin, and English, composition and the elements of Hebrew and German. Age 23. Salary not under 100*l*. (resident), or 150*l*. (non-resident). The neighbourhood of London preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8648, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and GERMAN MASTER in a school, either resident or non-resident, or as PRIVATE TUTOR in a family by a member of the University of Berlin, formerly Professor of Modern Languages at the Royal College, Dargunien, and at the principal schools in Prussia. He is the author of "French Conjugations made Easy," and of "All German Nouns in One Lesson." Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8647, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER in a school or TUTOR in a family, non-resident. Wanted by a clergyman, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Cambridge. Is experienced in tuition, and able to teach classics, mathematics, and the elements of Hebrew. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8649, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER in a school or TUTOR in a family, non-resident or non-resident. Advertiser is experienced, energetic, and competent to teach middle-class mathematics as far as conics, conversational and grammatical French (acquired in France), and the usual English routine. Age 24. Unexceptionable references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8651, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE, the other day, congratulated the House of Commons that the diplomatic service had escaped the baleful influence of the examination mania. We now learn that even this select profession or occupation has been obliged, at least partially, to succumb to the theory that education is as useful to the governors as the governed. We cannot say we are sorry for it. At the same time we confess we are glad that our future ambassadors and envoys are not actually to be chosen by competitive examination. Most travellers in foreign lands will own that the persons engaged in the higher offices of our foreign service are generally gentlemen, and often gentlemen of more than ordinary acuteness and cultivation. That there have been many sad exceptions to this rule is only too true; and possibly their number may be lessened by the new system of examination. "To be a well-favoured man," says DOGBERRY, "is the gift of Fortune, but to read and write comes by Nature." Hitherto any well-favoured gentleman—well-favoured we mean, rather in the matter of, than by, fortune—might aspire to represent England abroad, and might be exceedingly civil or just as insolent to his travelling countrymen—who, we admit, *en passant*, are often very great bores to the Epicurean ease of a foreign representative's life—as the mood took him. Although we are by no means certain that it is better to be snubbed personally by a diplomat who has passed an examination than by one who has not, we see clearly that a quarrelsome British traveller who has come into unpleasant contact with the *employés* of a foreign power, will be more likely to succeed in his demand for apology and compensation, if his wrongs be stated to his own Government, through the ambassador of his country, in clear and logical language. We can see, too, how reading and writing nowadays are much less likely to be dangerous than they were under the old régime. Then a diplomatic PORTAGE might have flooded the Foreign Office with ponderous documents. Now the telegraph does all the more important business, and the purveyor of Governmental news has to recollect that each unnecessarily expressive adverb and adjective costs some pence. A diplomat's real office in the present day is to collect *bonâ fide* information for his Government to act upon rather than to write eloquent despatches. The new system, we may add, deals very kindly with the future *attaché* in the matter of examinations. He may choose to be examined at the outset of his career, or at the end of four years, when he is eligible for a higher post, and when, we presume, if he do not satisfy his examiners, he will have to quit the service, unless some kindly and powerful interest prevail to the contrary. We feel glad that our foreign service—which, after all, has done its duty of late years tolerably well—should have been leniently dealt with in the matter of examinations; and we see no possible reason why our future diplomatists should be failures (even though they have to read the faces of men more intently than the pages of books) because they have two opportunities in four years of passing one examination far easier than either of the two which boys from our public schools are constantly passing for the Indian Civil Service.

The general results of the 1861 meeting of the British Association are now before us, and we are enabled to form some idea of their relative importance. With the exception of the fact that much of the time was taken up in one of the sections with the consideration of inventions connected with warfare, it may be said that the Manchester Congress has contributed important additions to the stock of human knowledge. Departing from the usual plan of presenting our readers with a dry abstract of the proceedings, it is our intention to lay before them in *extenso* some of the most important papers which were read, and, in pursuance of this plan, we this week give Professor OWEN's paper on M. DU CHAILLU's African acquisitions, especially as regards the Anthropoid Apes, with the important debate and controversy which ensued thereupon. From week to week other important papers will follow.

Among those papers which may be mentioned as containing real additions to knowledge, may be specified Professor MILLER's excellent essay "On Spectrum Analysis," descriptive of one of the most important strides which physical science has made during the past year, and which promises to open a rich field of inquiry as to the true nature of light's influence upon the chemistry of the world. The Chemical Section (B) was indeed active all through the session. Professor ROSCOE gave a highly interesting account of the chemical manufactures of Lancashire, and Professor MILLER (the President) explained how photographic spectra could be obtained by means of the electric light. Most of the other papers were (however interesting) retrospective, and more in the nature of summaries than diagnoses of distinct inquiries.

More than one episode of the meeting gives warrant for the observation that even men of science have their sports. The report of the "Telegraph Soiree" reads more like the account of one of those familiar exhibitions at which the itinerant lecturer opens wide with amazement the eyes of the village children by the production of some not very recondite facts in science. Surely it needed not that curious exhibition in the Free Trade Hall to convince the *savants* assembled at Manchester of the celerity of communication afforded by the electric telegraph. Mr. GROVE's lecture might have been interesting enough

to those who knew nothing whatever about the subject; but, as it contained nothing absolutely new, we may be pardoned for saying that it was a little out of place at a congress of the first scientific men of the day, summoned for the purpose of ascertaining the annual gains of knowledge. No doubt it was very exciting and interesting to the ladies and gentlemen in the Free Trade Hall to be placed in electric communication with the PRINCE CONSORT, and to be graciously asked by him, with characteristic clearness and brevity, "Has the British Association in Manchester been successful?" The vast audience, we are told, hailed the message "with cheers;" but we do not learn how they received the interesting intelligence from Aberdeen, that "MAG is at tea with the P—s." Let us hope that the young lady enjoyed her tea and got home in good time.

The debate on the Darwin theory was another of these episodes which led to no very valuable or definite result. An open discussion on such topics is certain to run sooner or later into matters which have no connection with physical science, and we are not surprised to hear that on this occasion "a gentleman" got up to urge that "no theory can stand which opposes revealed truth, and that Darwin's theory must therefore fall." It was all very well for the President to remind the audience that "theology was beyond the objects of the association"—the question had been begged and the discussion ceased to have a purely scientific character.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the report of the Treasurer gave a satisfactory account of the financial results of the year. During the past thirty years the average yearly receipts had been 2000*l.* per annum; but this year, up to one o'clock on the last day of meeting the sums received amounted to a few pounds short of twice that sum. So satisfactory indeed were the pecuniary results of the meeting that the Committee determined to devote this year 2363*l.* as grants in aid of various scientific objects. Upon the whole then, the results of the meeting of the Great Exhibition of 1861 may be pronounced to be satisfactory.

In answer to our question as to what the English Acclimatisation Society is doing, we have received the following very satisfactory reply from Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND, the Secretary. Our pleasure in giving publicity to this communication is enhanced by the hopeful tone in which Mr. BUCKLAND speaks of the future operations of the society to whose origin and progress his intelligent and energetic labours have so materially contributed, and we sincerely hope that all his anticipations will be fully realised. We are well aware that the early footsteps of such a society must be slow and uncertain, and that the preparation of such experiments, if ever they are to assume any importance, must be gradual and careful. Bearing this in mind, we think that the progress which Mr. Buckland bears witness to is quite as much as could have been expected, and to him and his fellow labourers we say: "*Macte virtutem!*"

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an article on the subject of Acclimatisation in the last impression of your valuable paper. It gives me great pleasure to be able to afford you, in answer to your observations, some information relative to what the English Acclimatisation Society is doing, and what it has already done, during the comparatively short period of its existence. In the report which was issued in March last, in my capacity of Secretary I proposed the accomplishment of such measures as the assistance and co-operation of members and correspondents enabled me at that time to contemplate. This programme, I am happy to say, has been for the most part carried out. In the first place, the importation of such game and farmyard birds as would be likely to do well in this country has been accomplished; there are now living, under the charge of members of the Society, three separate consignments of quail from Canada, and two consignments of prairie grouse, also from Canada. One of our members, residing at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has (according to promise) procured from the backwoods, with great trouble and painstaking, some eggs of the ruffed grouse of Canada. These were immediately placed under hens on their arrival in England, but I regret to say that they have not hatched out. We hope in a future experiment to be more successful.

We have received some sand-grouse from China, which are now in a cage specially built for them, in the royal aviary at Frogmore. These birds are in good health, and we trust will breed next year. We have five guans and one curassow now in the poultry-yards of two of our members, and we have promises of an extra supply of these birds from Honduras and elsewhere. These birds are all in excellent health, and we have the greatest hopes that they will breed, and in time form a valuable addition to our poultry-yards.

There exists in China a diminutive kind of sheep, which, besides being very tame, has the valuable properties of eating the coarsest of food, and of multiplying its species at a surprising rate. Its flesh, moreover, is exceedingly good and palatable. We have sent for, and shortly expect, from China, a small flock of these sheep, which, we believe, will prove a valuable addition to cottagers, small farmers, &c.

We have received intelligence that Mr. Wilson, of Australia, whose efforts in acclimatisation are so well known, has shipped for us, on board the *Lincolnshire*, living specimens of the "Murray cod" of Australia, a fish quite new to this country, which promises to be a great addition to our rivers and ponds, if only the experiment of transport and acclimatisation here in England succeeds. Mr. Wilson has also placed on board the *Lincolnshire* living specimens of the "river lobster" of Australia, a species of crayfish which grow to a very large size in fresh water.

We have instituted experiments in various parts of England with a new species of edible bean from Honduras—and also with the *Dioscorea batatas* or Chinese yam. These have been partially successful. The tubers of the latter have as yet not had time to develop themselves. Our treasurer has succeeded in growing in abundance, in his garden near London, plants of the "Cape gooseberry," from seeds received from Madeira. The fruit of this plant, when made into a preserve, is most excellent, and has a flavour combining the strawberry with the tamarind, the sweetness of the one being combined with the tartness of the other. The plant can be propagated by cuttings, and promises to be an addition to our garden resources.

We direct our attention to forming hybrids between species of birds and animals already known. Our Vice-President, the Hon. G. Berkeley, has directed

his attention to this point, and has succeeded in obtaining a cross between the pin-tail and the common duck. This hybrid is handsome in plumage and excellent eating. Mr. Berkeley is continuing his experiments in hybridization. Through the kind instrumentality of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, we have sent our papers to the Governors of all the British colonies, informing them of our wish to try experiments with foreign animals, birds, or plants, which would be likely to succeed in this country; and requesting them to transmit to us such as promise well for acclimatisation.

Thus, Sir, I trust it will be seen that our little society—as yet but a pigmy by the side of the French Imperial Society—is doing its best. We are as yet but fourteen months old, the French society is seven years of age, and has the patronage of the Emperor himself and the French Government. We cannot, with our present means and opportunities, attempt to rival our French neighbours, but we nevertheless follow them; “*haud passibus æquis*.” For my own part, I am convinced that we are doing good, even though it be as yet but little good. Our efforts are, I trust, favourably looked upon by the public, and no energy or painstaking shall be wanting to deserve their future encouragement and support.

FRANK T. BUCKLAND, M.A.,
Assist.-Surgeon 2nd Life Guards, Secretary to the Acclimatisation Society.
Windsor, Sept. 10th.

As a comment upon Mr. BUCKLAND's letter we may state that we have seen some of the guans and prairie grouse referred to, under the care of the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, and that they were in the most satis-

factory condition. The guan is a handsome bird, about the size of the Dorking fowl, but with an appearance of race about him which places him at once among the aristocracy of the *basse cour*. The four under Mr. BERKELEY's care are fast recovering the effects of the voyage, which were somewhat aggravated by the inconsiderate mode of confinement to which they were subjected on board ship. They were tied by the leg. They have not yet laid; but take their food freely, and are apparently quite reconciled to their new home. The prairie grouse in Mr. BERKELEY's charge are all of one sex, and that the male. They are, however, in excellent condition, and serve to establish the fact that the species will live in this climate. Of the cross between the pintail and common duck obtained by Mr. BERKELEY, we can testify from personal observation and experience that these ducks are handsome in appearance and excellent for the purpose of eating. They combine the flavour of the best wild duck with the texture and fleshiness of the tame duck. Gastronomers may be assured that they need no sage and onions to heighten the *goût*, and Mr. BERKELEY assures us that they are superior to the boasted canvas-backs of America—an institution which, for the rest, he pronounces to be as great a myth as the “masked batteries,” “charges of cavalry,” and “terrible slaughter” at Bull's Run.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Edited by her Great-Grandson, Lord WHARNCIFFE. Third Edition, with Additions and Corrections derived from the Original Manuscripts, Illustrative Notes, and a new Memoir. By W. MOY THOMAS. In two volumes. Vol. II. London: Henry G. Bohn. 1861. pp. 523.

THE INGENIOUS AND PAINSTAKING EDITOR, whose memoir of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu furnished us with such pleasant reading in the first volume, has evidently had a much easier task in putting forth the second. His labour there has been confined to illustrating such passages as needed clearing up, and this he has done with not a little skill and discretion, availing himself of the latest published authorities, and adhering carefully to the *via media* of annotation which neither makes the text subsidiary to the notes nor yet shirks every two difficulties out of three. Indeed, the letters themselves form an amount of reading so extensive, that, had they been overloaded, as they easily might, with notes and explanatory extracts from other works, it is more than possible that many persons would have been deterred from venturing to attack so formidable a mass of printed matter. We ourselves must confess that, lively and amusing as is Lady Mary as a companion, we had almost enough of her ladyship some time before we had reached the last of her epistles. These volumes, indeed, are hardly adapted for hasty and off-hand reading; and he must, we think, be a *helluo librorum*, or a reviewer chained perforce to the pages, upon whom Lady Mary's waspish tattle, and clever, though not over-kindly criticism of her fellows, never palls throughout a thousand and odd pages. As a book, however, to be taken up during an occasional leisure hour by a reader who wishes for instruction not less than amusement, and who can get out of the reach of Lady Mary's somewhat shrill tones when they begin to affect his tympanum unpleasantly, commend us to the volumes before us. The letters, we may add, are followed by “*Essays*,” and by certain rhymed lines dignified by the appellation of “*poems*.” These *vers de société*—for we doubt whether even their writer would have considered them deserving of any higher rank—are so far useful that they show that one may write excellent prose and very mediocre verse. Lady Mary's earliest published rhymes are found in an amorous address from Julia to Ovid, “written at the age of twelve years, in imitation of Ovid's epistles.” The writer assumes as a fact—what we need hardly say was a veritable crux to the Romans themselves, and has called forth sundry long-winded and learned excursions from different toiling Teutons in modern times—that Ovid was banished on account of an intrigue with Julia. The youthful poetess, if we may judge from her rhymes, seems to have extended her reading beyond the epistles of the poet, which she professes to imitate, and got at least as far as his “*Art of Love*.” We may remark, too, that Lady Mary, who severely rebukes the dishonesty of plagiarists in more than one of her letters, does not disdain to borrow a line herself here and there without acknowledgment.

We subjoin one rather favourable specimen of her rhymes—at least it has received warm commendation from Count Algarotti:

A HYMN TO THE MOON.

Written in July, in an arbour.

Thou silver deity of secret night,
Direct my footsteps through the woodland shade;
Thou conscious witness of unknown delight,
The Lover's guardian, and the Muse's aid!
By thy pale beams I solitary rove,
To thee my tender grief confide;
Serenely sweet you gild the silent grove,
My friend, my goddess, and my guide.
E'en thee, fair queen, from thy amazing height,
The charms of young Endymion drew;
Veil'd with the mantle of concealing night;
With all thy greatness and thy coldness too.

We can much more easily fancy Lady Mary by the side of a snug fire than writing verses in an arbour under the pale beams of a July moon.

Had the editor or publisher thought fit to curtail their collection of letters, we can hardly suppose that the lengthy one to Lady —, dated Jan. 13, 1715-16, would have been allowed to pass muster. It narrates how an old maid (name unknown) is engaged to be married to “the old greasy curate” (name also unknown). “The curate, indeed, is very filthy. Such a red, spongy, warty nose! Such a squint! In short, he is ugly beyond expression; and, what ought naturally to render him peculiarly displeasing to one of Mrs. D—'s constitution and propensities, he is stricken in years. Nor do I really know how they will live. He has but forty-five pounds a year; she but a trifling sum; so that they are likely to feast upon love and ecclesiastical history, which will be very empty food without a proper mixture of beef and pudding,” &c. As Mr. Thomas informs his readers that the authenticity of this letter is extremely doubtful, we think he might as well have given them the benefit of the doubt, and excluded it altogether from the collection. The most ill-natured dowagers could hardly cackle over their tea and toast anything much less worth listening to.

The following letter from Lady Pembroke bears no date:

MADAM.—My lord says, in reading your most ingenious descriptions, he observed that your ladyship had the art of making common circumstances agreeable; as the lady's care of her lace in the storm, &c. You have also made learned things instructive, as the copy of the Greek inscription; the which my lord desires that your ladyship will be pleased to send him again by the bearer, that he may better understand it than by one he has; care will be taken to return it safe again. Though this is my lord's letter, yet I must beg leave to add to it, that I am, with the most unfeigned esteem, your ladyship's
Friday evening. Most obedient humble servant.

Though Lady Mary managed to make “learned things instructive” to the satisfaction of my Lord Pembroke—an oddity of the first water—in the copy of the Greek inscription, she occasionally made a sad hash of these same learned things. We read: “I have also amused myself with patching up an inscription which I have communicated to the Archbishop, who is much delighted with it; but it is not placed, and perhaps never shall be.” This inscription, with which the good Archbishop was polite or unlearned enough to profess his delight, is simply Cowley's “*Epitaphium vivi auctoris*,” patched up with several false metres. How such a learned Theban as Lady Mary could suppose the second and third lines of the subjoined to be metrical *alcaics* is rather surprising:

Hic O viator! sub lare parvulo
Maria hic est condita, hic jacet,
Defuncta humani laboris.

The masculine is more worthy than the feminine, as the Latin grammar tells us; and here, at least without more skilful manipulation than that of Lady Mary, the latter cannot be made to do duty for the former. These volumes are so very carefully and correctly printed that we are almost inclined to attribute the “*Progeniam vitiosorem*,” which Lady Mary quotes from Horace, in page 343, to her Ladyship rather than to the printer.

Lady Mary's metrical escapades have drawn us aside, somewhat pedantically, we fear, from the Earl of Pembroke, of whom Lord Wharnciffe, in his note, gives a very amusing account. This nobleman, besides holding various high offices in Government, enjoys the historical celebrity of having been the last Lord High Admiral. He appears to have been still more famous as a humorist:

Of all the Mede-and-Persian laws established in his house, the most peremptory was, that any servant who once got drunk should be instantly discharged, no pardon granted, no excuse listened to. Yet an old footman, who had lived with him many years, would sometimes indulge in a pot of ale extraordinary, trusting to the wilful blindness which he saw assumed when convenient. One fatal day even this could not avail. As my lord crossed the hall, John ap-

peared in full view; not rather tipsy, or a little disguised, but dead drunk and unable to stand. Lord P. went up to him: "My poor fellow, what ails you? you seem dreadfully ill,—let me feel your pulse. God bless us, he is in a raging fever,—get him to bed directly, and send for the apothecary." The apothecary came, not to be consulted, for his lordship was physician-general in his own family; but to obey orders,—to bleed the patient copiously, clap a huge blister on his back, and give him a powerful dose of physic. After a few days of this treatment, when the fellow emerged weak and wan as the severest illness could have left him, "Hah, honest John," cried his master, "I am truly glad to see thee alive; you have had a wonderful escape though, and ought to be thankful—very thankful indeed. Why, man, if I had not passed by and spied the condition you were in, you would have been dead before now. But John! John!" (lifting up his finger), "NO MORE OF THESE FEVERS."—W.

In our notice of the first volume we entered at some length into Mr. Moy Thomas's very satisfactory explanation of the cause of the quarrel between Pope and Lady Mary. Of the existence of this quarrel we are several times reminded in the second volume. Indeed the name of Pope seems to affect her ladyship pretty much as a red rag does a turkey-cock. We read of "the surprising impudence" of the little Twickenham gentleman; of his skill "in counterfeiting hands;" of advice to "poor Pope to turn to some more honest livelihood than libelling;" of his "horrible malice," &c.

We have heard of a young Cambridge gentleman who was in the habit of boasting of his kinsmanship to an uncle of such fiery and chivalrous self-respect that (according to his nephew) if any one called him a liar to his face he would be sure to get into a rage and would possibly even try to knock his insulter down. Sir John Rawdon—at this time indeed, Baron Rawdon, of Moira—appears to have been one of the most peace-loving Irishmen of his day:

He hardly ever opened his mouth but to say "What you please, sir;"—"At your service;"—"Your humble servant;" or some gentle expression to the same effect. It is scarce credible that with this unlimited complaisance he should draw a blow upon himself; yet it so happened that one of his own countrymen was brute enough to strike him. As it was done before many witnesses, Lord Mansel heard of it; and thinking that if poor Sir John took no notice of it he would suffer daily insults of the same kind, out of pure good nature resolved to spirit him up, at least to some show of resentment, intending to make up their matter afterwards in as honourable a manner as he could for the poor patient. He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a box on the ear. Sir John answered with great calmness, "I know that, but this was not a box on the ear, it was only a slap of the face."

Sir John's philosophic equanimity is equalled, if not surpassed, by the Princess of Moldavia, who, having accidentally lost an eye one day, appeared in public on the next, and remarked to those persons who expressed some astonishment at her so doing, that now she needed amusement more than ever to console her for her misfortune.

The Life and Letters of Captain John Brown, who was Executed at Charleston, Virginia, Dec. 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American Slavery; with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by RICHARD D. WEBB. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861. pp. 453.

THE TITLE-PAGE OF THIS LITTLE VOLUME clearly shows the gist of the opinions set forth in it. Captain John Brown is said with literal truth to have been executed for an armed attack on American slavery. This armed attack, so called euphemistically, the States of America collectively and individually had agreed to call "treason;" and it can hardly be supposed that they had been very harsh interpreters of their own law when we find that Captain John Brown is the only person who has been executed for treason during the eighty-three years of the existence of the United States. This has not been so in our own country; still less has it been the case in the great States of the Continent. Within the last eighty-three years many a head has been laid low in these islands for treason, and, on the score of national mercifulness, we have no right whatever to throw a stone at the executioners of John Brown. He was fairly and justly judged by the laws of his country. Those laws pronounced him to be guilty, and, however magnanimous might have been the clemency that spared him, it cannot be disguised that such magnanimity would have been accompanied by extreme danger. John Brown had staked his life upon a single cast; and, when Fortune failed him, he knew his penalty, and submitted to it like the brave man he was. What astonishes us is, that before making the cast he should not have seen that there were immense odds against his success. Herein, indeed, lies the pith of the matter. Had the odds been tolerably even; had John Brown had a fair chance of success, his life might have been spared, and his memory would not be besmirched with the charge of brooding fanaticism which now hangs over it. But as for the man who went to war with a nation, and aided almost solely by his own family, and who would have stripped all of house and home who took part against him, his life was fairly forfeited.

"Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema," are the scathing words of the Roman satirist, and if we write "stultitia" for "sceleris"—and, after all, the margin between extreme folly and guilt is a very narrow one—the line is applicable to the hero of Ossawatimie, as his admirers delight to call him. At his trial he was questioned, "You went and took Colonel Washington's silver and watch?" "Oh, yes," was the answer; "we intended freely to have appropriated the property of slaveholders to carry out our object. It was for that, and only that, and with no design to enrich ourselves with any plunder whatever." No doubt this is true, but we hardly see how it is likely to be very consolatory to the despoiled slaveholders. We wonder whether the platform-orators, who have so loudly protested against what they are pleased to call the "murder" of John Brown, have ever attempted to picture to themselves the exact amount of consolation they would derive from being told by a burly highwayman, who had appropriated to himself the contents of the said orator's plate-chest, that the proceeds should be spent exactly in the manner most objectionable to the person despoiled. Captain Brown could hardly give a satisfactory answer to the question, "Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?" and as his dusky protégés did not rise and cut their master's throat with the alacrity which

would appear only reasonable to the ultra-abolitionists, he justly, we think, had to die the death. Of course we do not class such a man with common murderers and cut-throats. He had in him not a few of those elements of character which go towards making up the true hero. But contempt of danger, thorough honesty, and an iron will, though excellent ingredients in the heroic character, are not all in all—nay, even without the guidance of sagacity, they are almost worse than useless. The editor says, "it soon became clear that the attempt [at Harper's Ferry] was not the deed of a capricious fanatic, but of a sagacious and practical man, who had given long years of deliberation to the project." We ourselves fail to trace anything either practical or sagacious in an effort which all reasonable persons pronounced beforehand to be pregnant with the seeds of failure; and there is nothing whatever in this volume to lead us to change our previous opinions.

We need hardly recall to our readers the affecting incidents of the death of the brave old enthusiast. Nor would they probably thank us for entering into a lengthy disquisition touching the merits of the Leavenworth or Topeka constitutions. The following moreau is, however, a perfect gem in its way, and it is to be recollected that the Speaker, Mr. Atchison, is a Senator and late Vice-President of the Republic. The speech in question is extracted from the *Missouri Democrat*, to the editor of which it was probably sent by the speaker with his latest corrections. The Hon. Senator is addressing a mob who are just about to sack the town of Lawrence in Kansas:

"Boys, this day I am a Kickapoo ranger. This day we have entered Lawrence, with Southern rights inscribed on our banner, and not one—abolitionist dared to fire a gun.

"Now, boys, this is the happiest day of my life. We have entered that town, and taught the—abolitionists a Southern lesson that they will remember till the day they die. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly honourable Jones, and test the strength of that—free-state hotel, and teach the Emigrant Aid Company that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I hope will, be respected by every gentleman; but when a woman takes on herself the garb of a soldier, by carrying a Sharpe's rifle, then she is no longer worthy of respect. Trample her under your feet as you would a snake.

"Come on, boys. Now do your duty to yourselves and your Southern friends. Your duty I know you will do. If one man or woman dare stand before you, blow them to hell with a chunk of cold lead."

And we have only twenty-shillings' worth of oaths—British standard—as garnish to this Locofoco document. The Kansas Tribune is base enough to charge the speaker of the burning words above with ignobly stealing some shirts and cigars. We read with some surprise that "from his experience in Kansas Captain Brown was of opinion that Sharpe's rifle was an inefficient weapon in the hands of unskilled and inexperienced men; and he expressed his belief that with pikes, or with bows and arrows, he could arm recruits more effectually." We should imagine that to become skilful with a bow and arrow required quite as much time and practice as a rifle.

The following picture might almost do for a covenant camp. Balfour of Burley the captain, vice Brown:

In this camp no manner of profane language was permitted; no man of immoral character was allowed to stay, except as a prisoner of war. He made prayers, in which all the company united, every morning and evening; and no food was ever tasted by his men until the Divine blessing had been asked on it. After every meal, thanks were returned to the bountiful Giver. Often, I was told, he returned to the densest solitudes to wrestle with his God in secret prayer. One of his company subsequently informed me that, after these retirings, he would say that the Lord had directed him in visions what to do; that, for himself, he did not love warfare, but peace,—only acting in obedience to the will of the Lord, and fighting God's battles for his children's sake.

Peace to the brave and honest old soldier, who sought, however bunglingly, to aid the best cause mortal ever had.

HISTORY.

The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons: a Harmony of the "Historia Britonum," the Writings of Gildas, the "Brut," and the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the Fifth and Sixth Centuries. By DANIEL H. HAIGH. London: John Russell Smith. 1861. pp. 367.

SELDON, IN HIS TABLE-TALK, tells us of a learned French scholar who, having determined to translate Cicero's oration, "Pro Archia," spent five years' toil upon the first sentence and remained yet unsatisfied with his version. Now, without at all venturing to compare the evident labour expended on the volume before us with that of the ultra-hypercritical translator of the fraction of the Ciceronian speech, still, we must say, that an ordinary person must be slightly bitten with the *furor antiquarius* before he can throw himself, as it were, earnestly into the contents of Mr. Haigh's elaborate and painstaking work. The writer, indeed, tells us that it has been his creed to believe in Hengest and Arthur from his childhood, and that his faith has not wavered in mature years, even though many scholars of high reputation have altogether denied the personality of these heroes. Mr. Haigh thus sets forth the purpose of his work: "If the elucidation of a single doubtful point of history be a matter worthy of the attention of every student of antiquity, the importance of the object proposed and attained, in the following pages, cannot be denied. The history of a century, and that one of the most eventful in our annals, is now for the first time truly set forth; the hidden links of the chain which connects the Anglo-Saxon octarchy with the Roman province of Britain are discovered; the separate narratives of our early chroniclers are harmonised; and their authority as historians is established." Mr. Haigh certainly shows no inclination to put his light under a bushel. More fortunate than most other historians, he has not only proposed an important object to himself, but also attained that object. "Choose

any book in my library, and read it to me, except one on history," said Sir Robert Walpole to his amanuensis; "I don't want history, for it tells nothing but lies." Shade of Sir Robert, here, at least, is one volume which "truly sets forth" the history of a very eventful century, and one, moreover, removed from the writer's ken, if we take King Arthur's era, by no less a space of time than thirteen hundred and sixty years.

Mr. Haigh, in his opening chapter, examines the authenticity of the histories of the conquest of Britain. He admits that the history of this period is involved in much obscurity, but urges that this obscurity has arisen from the adoption of erroneous dates by more modern writers, and he manfully insists upon the general trustworthiness of Gildas, the history of the Britons, and the Brut, going very carefully and accurately into the evidence which bears upon the date and authorship of the several works in question. Since the days of Niebuhr our historians in general cannot, when writing of ancient history, be accused of too much credulity. Indeed, we are inclined to think that they err considerably the other way, and require nearly as much evidence to show that an obscure chieftain, who lived in a barbarous country, did or did not do something or other some two or three thousand years ago as would nowadays be needed to satisfy an English judge and jury touching the guilt of a pickpocket. Mr. Haigh is usually satisfied with a very reasonable amount of evidence. For instance, he holds that, as the history of Gildas must have been written in A.D. 471, therefore it is entitled to "implicit confidence," and that similarly, the epistles of Gildas, being a contemporary document, are equally trustworthy. "Implicit confidence" is perhaps rather a strong phrase to apply to works which have been believed by several trustworthy antiquarians to be at least partially apocryphal; but, we confess, we were somewhat surprised to learn that "the information of Hector Boece," whom we have always regarded as the Manchausen of his day, "is valuable, but to be used with caution." Erasmus certainly calls him "vir singularis ingenii et facundi oris," but his intellect and eloquence did not prevent him from telling the most marvellous stories, nowadays palpably false to the merest neophyte in historical research. Mr. Haigh speaks of Boece's "love of truth, which appears in every chapter of his history;" and perhaps we are rather to attribute to his want of critical faculty such stories as the marriage of Gathelus, son of Cecrops, king of Attica, to Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, than to any carelessness for truth. Nevertheless, Boethius's testimony is such that it must be sifted at each step, and received, unless it be supported by strong external evidence, with some feeling rather stronger than caution. Possibly Mr. Haigh may be a Scotchman; if so, we can easily pardon the reluctance which he feels in questioning an author who entertains no doubt whatever that the Scotch princes were of the purest Attic ancestry.

The second chapter tends to prove at least that there is nothing new under the sun. Its burden is "the antiquity of Phonetic writing, as practised by the Teutonic races:"

Instead of regarding phonetic writing as the property of any race in particular, we must rather believe that different races received it at the same time nearly, from the one primitive source. Symbolic writing was the first stage of the art, the next was attaching a phonetic value to the symbols. This Josephus, relying on ancient tradition, believed was invented by Seth, and practised before the Flood; and certainly the title and contents of the fifth chapter of Genesis seem to indicate that there were written records in that age. Enoch also was the author of a book of prophecies, cited by St. Jude, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and Origen. Berosus says that in the days of Alorus, King of Babylonia before the Flood, an intelligent being, named Oannes, taught the people of that country the use of letters, and wrote a book on the origin of things; and speaks of antediluvian records hidden in the city of Zippara; so that it is certain that Babylonian tradition spoke of the practice of writing of some kind, in the age before the Flood. This, I believe, was the very system which we find in full vigour in Egypt in the twenty-fifth century B.C.; for nothing can account for the fact of a system so complete having prevailed in that country almost from the beginning of its history, without the least trace of one less perfect having preceded it, but acquiescence in these traditions, so far at least as to regard it as one which had descended to the Egyptians from antediluvian times. If, then, the art of writing was practised before the Flood, the children of Shem and Japhet would be acquainted with it, as well as the children of Ham.

The inconveniences attached to such a system must, says Mr. Haigh, have been very great. "Hence," he naively adds, "I suppose Taaut invented in Phenicia, and Woden and others elsewhere, systems which would facilitate the acquisition of learning and expedite writing; systems which consisted in the selection of a single symbol out of many that were previously in use to represent each sound, and in the reduction of its form to a simple outline." To us this supposition appears just about as probable as that the original proprietor of the *Phonetic Nuz* discovered the systems of Taaut and Woden, and jointly compiled from them his own method.

Several of the succeeding chapters are devoted to a painstaking and learned examination of the Anglo-Saxon dynasties. The subject, however, is one which will necessarily interest few persons save competent Anglo-Saxon scholars.

Chapter XIII. is a very favourable specimen of Mr. Haigh's labours. It treats of the first four years of the reign of Arthur, from A.D. 467 to 471, and of the dates of the twelve victories recorded in the fifty-sixth chapter of the History of the Britons. The subject—now that the Laureate has adopted King Arthur as the hero of his Idylls—is a very interesting one, and much more likely to commend itself to dilettanti antiquarians than such questions as whether Geat or Gaut is the correct way of spelling the name of the common ancestor of the

Gothic and Anglo-Saxon royal dynasties, or whether Fin was the son of Folewalda or of Godwulf. It is impossible to deny the great ingenuity with which Mr. Haigh labours to identify the scene of each of these twelve battles, which he asserts has not hitherto been done, simply because the authorities who relate the history of Arthur have been despised or neglected. There is, indeed, a sort of Niebuhrian deftness in the manner in which Mr. Haigh collates the narratives in the Brut, in Boece, and the Life of Merlin, and dovetails one narrative into the other. As he adds, triumphantly, when he has "fixed" the exact locality of the last battle, "the indications they furnish of Arthur's movements are perfectly in accordance with the history of the Britons as to the order in which these battles were fought. The Life of St. Gildas and the Welsh traditions come in to supply what is wanting. With these aids we obtain a tolerably clear view of Arthur's movements during the first four years of his reign, and are enabled satisfactorily to identify the scenes of his twelve victories." *Cui bono*, after all some utilitarian may rejoin, seeing that all these twelve conflicts together would not satisfy Sir Edward Creasy as being sufficiently important to be amalgamated in one decisive battle. Indeed, we are inclined to think that a reader must be either a Jonathan Oldbuck or a Welshman to feel any very intense interest as to whether Arthur fought his ninth battle at Caer Lion or Caerleon on Usk.

Mr. Haigh thus sums up the successful points of his learned toil:

According to the system of chronology which we have adopted,—in which, taking in good faith the Saxon and British annals, and giving in their due succession the events they respectively record, we have only corrected the former in accordance with a date supplied by the earliest authority, for the coming of the Angles, A.D. 428, and the latter, in accordance with a date given by other authorities, for Arthur's accession, A.D. 467,—we have seen, as the events of these years have passed in review before us, how all anachronisms—involvement in the system which is based upon the dates in the Saxon Chronicle and the Annals of Cambria—have disappeared one after another; every successive event has fallen into its proper place; the Saxon Chronicle and the Brut have been proved accordant; and the result is a perfectly connected and consistent history, such as has never yet been expected, vindicating the truth of our early historians, and showing that authentic materials formed the substance of their Chronicles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L'Esprit des Espagnols. Par P. J. MARTIN. Paris: Hachette. pp. 331.

WHAT IS MORALITY? It may either be the most heroic ideal which humanity has attained, or the grandest resolve which the individual cherishes, or the loftiest truth of some lofty philosophical sect—such as the Stoics; or the stern duties which religion—true or false—imposes; or the commands of conventionalism and custom; or the traditional and practical wisdom of the community. So far as we can judge, it is little except the last of these which M. Martin essays to illustrate and to teach. Under the title of *Universal Morality*, he is giving a series of volumes professing to contain a selection of maxims drawn from the moralists of all countries, and constituting for every nation the spirit of its best writers. The present volume embraces thoughts, sentences, and proverbs gathered from Spanish authors, and put in alphabetical order. Readable enough the volume is, but by no means suggestive or instructive. Most of the sayings in it are commonplace; some of them are silly; too many of them inculcate the Rochefoucauld creed of radical and remorseless cynicism; few of them are fitted to elevate and ennoble the soul. We should be sorry, therefore, if they were to form a part in a code of universal morality, though perhaps it may not be difficult for French morality—never very fastidious—to be satisfied with them. M. Martin says that morality has always assumed, by preference, the form of the proverb in Spain: that the analogies of character which exist between the Spaniards and the Orientals have been often signalled: that both are remarkable for the gravity of their manners and for their reserve: that doubtless for this reason it is that among both proverbial locutions abound. When he further says that proverbs, by their concision, are admirably suited to people not prodigal of speech, and that their metaphors, which oblige us to seek the literal under the figurative sense, please meditative minds, we see not why we should quarrel with an assertion so innocent. But surely we do not listen to moral utterances for the sake of entertainment. And even if we did, the entertainment ought to be the best of its kind. The proverbs of one nation generally resemble the proverbs of all other nations, and, with rare exceptions, they are either one-sided or run in the direction of intense selfishness. Proverbs are the evangel of scepticism, of covetousness, of licentiousness. As if to ridicule selfishness, the creed of the selfish man is here, in a compendious shape, given us:

The nation the freest would be that consisting entirely of unmarried men. Everything possessed by others, except myself, is an illegitimate property. Between honour and money, if you have to choose, take the latter. No one has a right to what is necessary as long as I have not what is superfluous.

At all degrees of the social scale it is blockheads only who live by their labour.

Occupy yourself very moderately with your own troubles; and do not bother yourself at all with those of others.

I am the State.

Eat to live, and live to eat.

Every government is good in my eyes, provided I have my share of the budget.

Grow rich and sleep as cosily as you can.

If God is omnipotent, money is his lieutenant.

Bring up crows and sell them, if you can, for pigeons.

Never be in a hurry about paying, as there is time for everything.
If you wish to conquer, attack your enemy treacherously.
Do not marry when young, for it is too soon; nor when old, for it is too late.

Who is your enemy? He who gives you nothing.
Refuse a salutation to none but those who ask you for something.
Night is made for sleeping, and day for reposing.
I like better to live a day on the earth, than a hundred years in history.

Now this it must be confessed is a convenient creed; but there is little in the whole volume which is not in harmony with it. The basest motives are ascribed to every one, and there is seldom an appeal to any except the basest motives. Money is pictured, and without rebuke, as the supreme idol. Contempt is cast on every generous impulse. Every imaginable calumny is heaped on woman. When we are tired of these slanders on the human race, we are offered twaddle as a variety. In truth the Spaniards, though a deep and earnest nation, have never had any definite or transcendent conception of morality as an inspiration and a law. They have been capable from time to time of great virtues and great sacrifices, but chivalry, or mysticism, or superstition, kindled and fed the flame. In hours of calm, in ordinary circumstances, they have been satisfied with such morality as is typified by the career of Gil Blas—a morality sprinkled over with proverbs, stupid or shrewd as may be. A rich, comic element has never been denied to the Spaniards, and, as many of the extracts in this volume are from comic productions, we should expect them to be at least amusing. But we are disappointed: precisely because it is so opulent, the comic element of the Spaniards has never been able to condense itself like that of the French. Take these epitaphs as specimens. Do we recognise in most of them the genuine comic pith? Are they not more forced than bitter, more bitter than humorous?

Here lies the soldier Belloria, who gave his body to the Church and his heart to his mistress.

Here lies Basco Figueiro, who died against his will.

Here lies, in a small space of earth, he who made war and peace in the whole world. O, thou who art seeking things worthy of applause, if thou desirest to praise what deserves to be praised, here stop thy journey. Go no farther.

Here lies the soldier Harosco, who lived gambling and died drinking.

Here lies the Senora Dona Marina, who died thirty days before being created a countess.

Here lies Vasco Bello, an excellent man, of good birth, who, though he wore a sword, never killed any one with it.

Of constancy died she who lies under this stone. Draw near, traveller, seeing that a lady so loving did not die of a contagious disease.

Here rests Brother Diego: he never did anything else.

As examples of the profound and original observations with which M. Martin has filled page after page, we shall limit ourselves to the following from a single author—Rojas. Their brilliancy, their novelty, their marvellous wisdom, their epigrammatic point, cannot fail to strike every one:

Existence has more value than anything else in the world.

Memory and reflection form experience.

Prudence, which is still better than good sense, cannot exist without experience, and experience is only found among old men.

Youth thinks only of the present, but a man of middle age neglects neither the present, the past, nor the future.

The smallest thing may make the most intimate friends quarrel.

What can come from what is good except what is good?

When there is a great appetite in the house of the poor man provisions are often wanting.

Was it worth while importing from Spain these exceedingly common pebbles and passing them off as gems? Many of the early Spanish writers were ecclesiastics; and an ecclesiastic, especially in Romanist countries, knows either too little of the world or too much. In the one case, when he pretends to philosophise, he talks like a simpleton; in the other, he is inclined to see and to picture only the villainy which has been revealed to him through the confessional or otherwise. Balthasar Gracian, a celebrated preacher belonging to the order of Jesuits, could scarcely—unless he had been a Jesuit and a misanthropist—have said of man, that at twenty he is a peacock, at thirty a lion, at forty a camel, at fifty a serpent, at sixty a dog, at seventy an ape, at eighty nothing. This is not witty; it is simply vile, false, and meaningless.

Luis de Leon, a distinguished Spanish poet of the sixteenth century, contrived to be witty, and something better than witty, in circumstances which would have tempted most of us to be fierce. He was a priest, and seems to have been orthodox enough to satisfy even the appetite of those who deem orthodoxy the chief merit. A friend had requested from him a version of the Song of Solomon. The version which Luis de Leon prepared was faithful to the spirit and intention of the original. For that very reason, however, it gave offence to the Inquisition, into whose hands it had come through the treachery of a domestic. A leading and popular professor in the University of Salamanca, and a man of austere habits and holiest life, Luis de Leon was dragged, nevertheless, before that merciless tribunal, and accused of Lutheran tendencies, and of teaching doctrines contrary to the decrees of the Council of Trent. It was not difficult for him to vindicate himself. Before the inquisition, however, to be accused of heresy, was to be guilty of heresy. Luis de Leon was condemned. After pining in the dungeons of the Inquisition for five weary years he was at last released. But from the terrors and tortures of imprisonment he never completely recovered. When he resumed the duties of his professorship there was an immense, an eager, an applauding crowd to hear him. It was expected that, even if he abstained from indignant denunciation of his persecutors, he would venture on some satirical allusions. To the astonishment—perhaps

not to the admiration of every one—he said, “As I observed to you in my last discourse,” and he proceeded as if his series of lectures had not been interrupted for a day. This was magnanimous: who can help feeling it to be the sublimest form alike of forgiveness and disdain? Why has not M. Martin given us more from the eloquent mystic, Luis de Leon, even if he had excluded all the solemn sillinesses of Rojas?

Castellanos, an ecclesiastic of Tunja, who had in his youth been a soldier, but regarding the events of whose life scarcely anything is known, composed a work celebrating “The Illustrious Men of the Indies.” He offers us these graceful sayings about flowers:

A flower, when in its natural position, expresses one thought; when in the contrary position, it expresses a thought of an opposite kind. A rosebud, with its thorns and its leaves, signifies “I fear, but I hope;” reversed, it means “There must be neither fear nor hope.” The same rosebud, without its thorns, signifies, “Everything may be hoped,” and without its leaves, “Everything is to be feared.” In varying the position of the flowers, the expression equally varies. For example: A marigold placed on the head indicates a trouble of the mind; on the heart, a trouble of love; and on the breast, weariness and disgust. There is no flower to which a thought may not be attached; by placing flowers together, and blending their colours, we can express whatever we desire.

Another illustration of symbolism may not be unacceptable:

One of the biographers of Christopher Columbus has asked whether the name of this great man had not a signification? He interprets the name in the following fashion: “Why is he called Columbus? Because *Colombo*, a male pigeon, in Italian indicates the relations of Columbus with the Holy Spirit. Why is he called Christopher? Because *Christopher* in Greek signifies cross-bearer, and Columbus was destined to carry the Cross to a land to which the sign of the Cross had not yet penetrated.”

There is a story of Charles V. which, new to us, may not be new to some of our readers. Though prudent and grave, Charles was not sullen or solitary. One day he was walking incognito through the market at Brussels. He contemplated with the eye of an amateur a capon which seemed worthy of the imperial kitchen, when a woman of the people drew near to the poultry merchant, bought the capon, and carried it off. Charles followed her as far as the house of a shoemaker, which she entered. The evening having arrived, Charles returned and knocked at the door of the house. The door was opened, but not before some parleying, and the Emperor found two of the jovial brotherhood of Saint Crispin ready to sit down to table. To their great surprise the unknown said that he came in the name of his Majesty and invited himself, having decided in his wisdom to taste the capon. His hosts, vanquished by his air of assurance, made place for him. Presently a hamper of old wine, brought by a lackey, showed them that their companion intended to pay his scot. The supper went on and finished gaily, and Charles wished good night to his friends, whom he left surprised alike at his appetite and at his good humour. On the morrow he sent for the shoemaker to the palace, made himself known to him, and begged his host to solicit some favour. “Sire,” said the shoemaker, “I shall be full of gratitude if your Majesty will authorise me to take for sign a *Crowned Boot*.” The Emperor readily granted the grace which cost him nothing, and which was fitted and fated to be of immense benefit to the shoemaker, as all the courtiers could not fail to seek their *chaussure* at the *Crowned Boot*. Charles V. was never so delighted as when he could make the fortune of some one without spending the smallest sum.

There is humour of a peculiarly Spanish kind in the address of a Spanish beggar: “Gentlemen—Consider, with a little commiseration, that if you were in my place and I in yours I should give you, with good heart and good will, whatever you might have need of to continue your journey, and to succour you in your necessity.” To this the address of another Spanish beggar may be added: “Night has exceedingly favoured me by making me meet such brave Frenchmen as you, in order that I might supplicate you to have pity on me, poor and distressed as I am; for during the day I could not, for all the treasures of the earth, have revealed my wretchedness to the world: therefore, I fervently implore you, gentlemen, graciously to bestow upon me some liberality worthy of French generosity.”

It seems the fashion nowadays, and a very odious, ugly fashion it is, for literary ladies to assume male names. Mme. Dudevant is George Sand. Another lady, less famous, appears as Daniel Stern. Miss Evans is George Eliot. Spain is not backward in the indecency. A voluminous Spanish author of romances is Fernan Caballero, to whom we are thus mysteriously introduced. “Between Cadiz and Xeres lives a senora, known as Dona Cecilia Bull. Her neighbours are thoroughly persuaded that she has no other concern than the care of her house. The idlers who roam in the pine-woods which Nature has scattered from Puerto Reale to the banks of the Guadalete, see her sometimes passing in a cabriolet, which she drives along with the rapidity of lightning. This woman, who sees every day the sun plunge into the majestic sea which surrounds Cadiz—this woman, who is met in the evening on the promenade which extends between the picturesque bridges of Saint Alexander and Saint Peter, unknown to all the world, and whom the poor seek because they know her heart—this woman is Fernan Caballero.” Is Cecilia Bull a daughter of John Bull, or is she married to one of his sons? In either case, none of her numerous utterances cited here would bring glory to England.

We have not been able to speak highly of M. Martin's performance. It seems doubtful whether he is acquainted with any Spanish authors except those translated into French. If he were really intimate with Spanish literature he would assuredly have given us a much better moral anthology from its vast and various treasures. **ARTICUS.**

A New Bibliotheca Piscatoria: a General Catalogue of Angling and Fish Literature, with Bibliographical Data. By T. WESTWOOD. (The Field Office. pp. 78.)—An insular people, with plentiful rivers flowing from the centre seawards around all our borders, and with our shores "girt by the inviolate sea," it is not to be wondered at that the Great-Briton is to be classified with the otter as a fish-loving animal. Frenchmen have observed that, whereas rowing is quite an exceptional accomplishment among themselves, an Englishman has only to take an oar in his hand, and instinctively he knows how to use it properly. This is not quite true, as any impartial observer may determine for himself, if he will only take his post upon Putney-bridge on a fine Sunday, and watch the Cockneys scrambling up Richmondwards. Still, whether they feather or do not feather, whether they catch crabs or not, even the veriest Cockney can propel a boat somehow or other, and in like manner every British lad can catch fish somehow or other. From the urchin with the traditional willow wand, piece of twine, and crooked pin, seated on the top of a rail, and pulling up sticklebacks by scores, to Mr. Pumblechook, of Cockaigne, who sits in a punt at Cross-deep, and, under the able tuition of Jimmy Hall—fit Mentor for such a Telemachus—pulls up his catch of roach and dace, or haply his unaccustomed barbel—cursing the while that obdurate fate which ever hangs the heaviest fish upon his rival's hook; so on to the skilful bottom-fisher, skilled in every vile to lure the finny tribe from their native element, until we attain the acme of piscatorial rank in the stalwart angler battling with the royal *salmo*—king of fishes!—in the pools of Tay or the firths of Norway—all these kinds of fishers—not to mention the crafty setter of traps, the devisers of stake-nets, bag-nets, and bow-nets; of weirs, cruives, and the like devices; the pullers and hawlers of seines and trawls; the cunning layers of eel-pots, lobster-pots, and prawn-pots; the poaching knaves who love trimmers, otters, and night-lines—are to be found in innumerable abundance within the boundaries of the four seas. That a pursuit so universal should have an extensive literature follows as a consequence, and we are, therefore, not surprised to find that a very large number of books have been written about what is called "the gentle art"—though why, except for the employment of *gentles* as bait, we are at a loss to conceive. Still we were scarcely prepared for a list of six hundred and fifty works immediately connected with angling. It is a whole library, and by no means a contemptible one, which is to be collected before Mr. Westwood's list is exhausted. If only from the bibliographical point of view, this list is curious. In the preface, we are told that, "on analysing the present list chronologically (and omitting the works of Ausonius, Oppian, *Ælian*, and Ovid), we find that the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries produced each a single work on fishing; the sixteenth, 15; the seventeenth, 74; the eighteenth, 133; and the nineteenth, 422 works." If matters progress at this rate, considering that nearly half of the nineteenth century has yet to elapse, the whole British Museum will scarcely suffice to contain the fishing literature of the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second centuries. "By a second classification, it appears that America has supplied 14; Denmark, 3; Holland, 6; France, 56; Germany, 75; Italy, 9; Norway, 1; Spain, 2; Sweden, 3; and the United Kingdom, 477 works." That Germany should come next to this country in the abundance of its piscatorial literature is not wonderful. Angling is a contemplative occupation, and the very sport for a German who loves his pipe and his can of *lager beer*. It is a curious and significant fact that Herr von Schumacher's translation of "Walton and Cotton's complete Angler" is the only version of that favourite angler's book with which Mr. Westwood has met in a foreign tongue. To the angler and the lover of books we commend this interesting and curious "Bibliotheca."

The Harp of God: Twelve Letters on Liturgical Music; its Import, History, Present State, and Reformation. By the Rev. EDWARD YOUNG, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. (James Nisbet and Co. 1861. pp. 192.)—A marked improvement has lately taken place in the music of our English churches—an improvement which, in no small degree, is owing to works of a similar character to that which we have now before us. Mr. Young, indeed, still holds that "the subject, though solemn and interesting, is still sadly neglected." He argues strongly that the *faith of form* is, in its way, nearly as necessary as the *faith of feeling*. As to what Church music should be Mr. Young writes:

We want no concert-room frivolities—no unseemly protrusion of personal powers; but we do want that *influential tone and impulse* that would lift us all from out the ruts of mere mechanical, unmeaning noise. There are things in our holy worship; there is a power in music to express them worthily; and there are congregational instincts to cluster round them in one devout evangelical chorus, which demand attention. It is monstrous that, whilst everything worldly despises difficulties, and makes for *progress*, the very noblest part of the worship of God should seem unworthy the slightest effort; and even professional zeal, if not frowned into inaction, finds itself—in a crowd of suitable agencies—almost alone.

Sermons to my Household. By the Rev. DAVID GOYDER, late Minister of the French Protestant Church, Norwich. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1861. pp. 278.)—Mr. Goyder commences his preface with the following sentence: "These sermons were originally delivered in the French Protestant Church in the city of Norwich." This sentence requires, perhaps, a little explanation. If we are rightly informed, when Mr. Goyder preached in the edifice in question, it had already been deserted by such French Protestants as dwell in the good city of Norwich, and converted into a Swedenborgian New Jerusalem Church. Of this fact Mr. Goyder does not give his readers the slightest hint. We are bound to say, however, that, so far as we have read these sermons, we have found little or nothing of the Swedenborgian element in them. In page 17, indeed, we have a somewhat lengthy extract from a work, entitled "Dissertations on Regenerate Life," by James Arbouin, Esq.,

who, we believe, was a noted Swedenborgian; and in another page (97) we find the phrase, "A Pharaoh that knows nothing of a celestial or spiritual condition," &c., where the distinction between "celestial" and "spiritual" is eminently Swedenborgian. We may add, however, that so far as we have perused this little work we have found nothing which can offend a member of the Church of England. It contains a series of short practical sermons well adapted for household reading, and even for the use of country congregations. They are affectionate in tone, without being too familiar; and their simple earnestness occasionally rises to something approaching to eloquence. Mr. Goyder has wisely avoided puzzling the members of his household with would-be solutions of most doctrinal points, but has contented himself with pointing out to them in plain and simple language how they may most easily and profitably perform the duties of their several stations in life. Although we think the author is quite mistaken in supposing that no similar collection of sermons exists in the English language, we are far from thinking the modest little volume before us to be superfluous.

Laws of Health, and Laws of Character: a Lecture delivered at the Orsett Institute, May 17th, 1861. By ROBERT M. THEOBALD, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh Wilson. 1861. pp. 35.)—The burden of Mr. Theobald's discourse is how the "mens sana in corpore sano" may be most generally and thoroughly brought about. Of the teetotal movement he speaks fairly and sensibly. He holds, indeed, that so far as health is concerned most persons would be all the better for taking no alcoholic drink at all; adding, however, that he thinks "the reasons for total abstinence are of only exceptional application, and that it is both a physiological mistake and a moral blunder to denounce the taking of alcoholic drinks as in all cases injurious to the health and character." We quite agree with Mr. Theobald, that it is worse than useless for well-meaning persons to go to and fro preaching teetotal sermons to the dwellers in the close pestilential alleys of our metropolis. A man whose vital functions have been lowered by breathing the mephitic odours of sewers, &c., feels the immediate need of a stimulant, and is hardly likely to think very kindly of that water-drinking philosophy which he feels, by experiment on himself, so unfitted to his own condition, however suitable it be for those who can enjoy pure air, light, and wholesome water. Mr. Theobald's lecture necessarily cannot boast of much originality, being little more than a clear, terse *résumé* of the more popular laws of health.

A Treatise on the Steam-Engine in its various Applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways, and Agriculture. By JOHN BOURNE. (Longmans. pp. 495.)—This handsome and comprehensive quarto volume is, in fact, the fifth edition of "A Treatise on the Steam-Engine," issued by "The Artisan Club." This "Artisan" treatise was published originally in monthly parts, and although it was characterised, as Mr. Bourne admits, by many imperfections, it was received by the public with sufficient favour to carry it through four editions—"a phenomenon" (says Mr. Bourne in his preface) "which I can only impute to the recognition of some novel and sterling features in the work itself, and which all its faults could not extinguish." In the present work the faults of omission and commission here referred to are cleared away, and the treatise may be safely pronounced to be the most comprehensive treatise on the steam-engine extant. The whole history of this mighty agent of modern civilisation is traced down from the earliest invention of Watt to the locomotive constructed on the latest approved principles. The chapters on the scientific principles of steam as a motor power, the general theory of the steam-engine, and the proportions of the steam-engine, are admirable. The student who has once fairly mastered them may be said to have laid the ground-work for a thorough knowledge of any branch of the subject. The practical part of the volume is divided at chapters on boilers, pumping engines, mill, marine, locomotive, and agricultural engines, and so on. There is an appendix, with elaborate tables of weights, forces, and specific gravity. The illustrations are numerous and well executed. In his dedication to Mr. James Kennedy, the eminent Liverpool mechanic, and President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, Mr. Bourne attributes a large portion of the credit due to the development of the locomotive engine to one who has hitherto had little or no public credit for the same. "The outside world" (says Mr. Bourne) "has yet to learn how much the success of the early locomotive is attributable to your intervention, when, as the foreman of the late George Stephenson, you remodelled its structure, and introduced those improvements which established it in public favour on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, but with which in the popular mind your name has not hitherto been connected. I am aware that on these achievements you pride yourself but little, maintaining that any other person of competent mechanical attainments could equally have performed them, and that any celebrity they may have acquired is due more to the circumstances of the epoch than to any remarkable display of mechanical proficiency."

Some Account of the Buildings designed by Francis Fowke, Capt. R.E., for the International Exhibition of 1862, and future Decennial Exhibitions of Works of Art and Industry. With Illustrations and a Map of the Site. (Chapman and Hall, and W. H. Smith. 1861. pp. 35.)—We cannot say that this descriptive account of what the Exhibition buildings of 1862 are to be, with the accompanying illustrations, much exalts our notions of its æsthetic claims. No misgivings on this point, however, seem to afflict the authors of the designs in question. In fact, were these buildings veritable works of art, the author of the present account could scarcely speak in a less lofty tone. "Like the cathedrals of old," it is said "their completion must be a work extending over many years." By completion is simply meant disguising the mean and sorry lines of the building with superimposed decoration. "Each international exhibition alone, without calculating upon any annual profits from other sources, it is expected will yield sufficient funds to complete certain portions with decoration, and thus afford monuments of the progress of national art and taste." Of the picture gallery it is modestly stated by way of oblique reply to certain criticisms: "Given, therefore, [certain] conditions of lighting and ventilation and economy of space, as principles which must not be impaired by any considerations of architectural design, it would be interesting to see produced a better structural design for realising them than the present." Com-

parison with the noblest architectural monuments is not shunned. "The entrance to the principal picture in Cromwell-road will be through three noble recessed arcades. They are each twenty feet wide, and fifty feet high, and will look as imposing in their quantities as the principal façade of St. John Lateran at Rome and other Renaissance porticoes in Italy." Again: "Nothing but want of those funds, which can only be voluntarily supplied by the public—for the House of Commons assuredly will not be asked for any grant—will prevent the surface decoration of the buildings from rivaling the structures of Florence in mosaics, of Sienna in Della Robbia, of Milan and Pavia in terra cotta, and of Wells in decorative sculpture." Unless our memories deceive us, we remember to have read these very words and others of like calibre here, in the columns of the "leading journal," where the puff appeared as an original opinion. Of the industrial buildings, "the nave, which runs east and west, has a north light, undimmed by blinds, the value of which any one having any knowledge of art fully understands, but which a public critic, not having the benefit of such assistance, was unable to appreciate." The public critic who had never heard of north lights must indeed be a singular individual! After all, perhaps, the most encouraging information given here is that vouchsafed as to "The Refreshment Halls and Arcades." These, we are told, "will be permanent buildings, and will present novel and striking features. They overlook, with a north aspect, the whole of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, with its cascades, fountains, &c. They will be cool, but with a sunny view. The Halls will be 300 feet long and 75 feet wide; the two Arcades will have about 1500 feet in length and 25 feet in width. All kinds of refreshments, both light and solid, will be supplied. The visitor will be able to obtain, in the morning, a *déjeuner à la fourchette*; at luncheon, Neapolitan ices or Bass's ale, and bread and cheese; at dinner, English roast beef and plum-pudding, or the latest inventions in cookery from Paris, with samples of the wines of all nations. At the close of the Exhibition, they will become the most delightful dining-halls in the metropolis, supplying a great public want in this respect.

The New Bankruptcy Law: the Act to Amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency Arranged and Simplified. By B. PEVERLEY and C. HATT. (Houlston and Wright. pp. 54.)—The co-editors of this useful little "bankrupts' vade mecum," or "insolvent's silent friend," are well-fitted by professional training, for the literary task on which they have engaged, the one being the reporter of the Insolvent Court, and the other a practising attorney in the city of London. It is a careful and well arranged digest of the new Act, and will be useful both to the professional man and to those who seek the solace and assistance of Portugal and Basinghall-streets.

Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire. Part III. (Gambart and Co.)—This fine series of engravings from drawings by David Cox, Dewint, J. V. Barber, J. D. Harding, W. Westall, Harris, Mackenzie, and others, will be welcomed by all who take an interest in the picturesque county of Warwickshire. For beauty of scenery, richness of cultivation, and the number and importance of the great mansions which adorn it, Warwickshire will bear comparison with any county of equal extent in the kingdom. As a hunting country it takes rank beside Leicestershire—a fact which bears significant testimony in favour of the character of both the land and its inhabitants. The present is the third part of what promises to be a very interesting illustrated Gazetteer of Warwickshire. It contains two engravings of Warwick Castle and Guy's Cliff, after drawings by Westall and David Cox.

We have also received: Part VIII. of *Chambers's Household Edition of the Works of William Shakespeare*. Edited by Robert Carruthers and William Chambers. (W. and R. Chambers.)—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History*. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part XXXI. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)—*A Letter addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association*. By James Smith, Esq. (Liverpool: E. Howell.)—*Income Tax Tables*. By J. K. Aston. (F. Passmore.)—*Medals of the British Army, and How they Were Won*. Part XIV. By Thomas Carter. (Groombridge and Sons.)—*Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease*. Part V. By John Gamgee. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—*Short Journal of a Visit to Canada and the States of America in 1860*. By R. A. Slaney, M.P. (Hatchard and Co.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE "DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE" has a very sensible and well-written article on "French Views of Irish Questions." To get a sensible article on Ireland nowadays is much; but to get one in a review written, edited, published, and mainly read by Irishman is more. It gains a special interest, moreover, from the fact that it is founded upon an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. de Lasteyrie, on "La Question Irlandaise"—an article evidently aimed at the fallacies which John Mitchell is spreading about in France with respect to the condition of Ireland. Of this absurd and not very dangerous agitator neither M. de Lasteyrie nor the writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* entertains a very high opinion. After quoting M. de Lasteyrie's opinion that all differences between England and Ireland should be absorbed in the common unity of Great Britain, the latter continues:

This pacific advice does not suit some of the "National" newspaper writers who have read it. For instance, John Mitchell declines to listen to it, and declares, in the *Irishman*, that when Repeal has been obtained, no landlord shall turn out human beings to make room for cattle. In this revelation we have a foretaste of the amount of liberty a Repeal Parliament in College-green would vouchsafe. De Lasteyrie, perplexed at the dubious, vague, recondite Brehon-law nature of the Repeal cry, dares to say, that if the great patriots of Ireland (alluding, doubtless, to Grattan and other men of his statesmanlike stamp) were alive now, they would despise an equivocal mysticism which perpetuates misery and propagates crime. They would not, he considers, carry into peace the sentiments of war. Assuredly, large is the difference between those men and the hirelings who now live on their country's sores. It would not suit these latter to be other than mystic, since the raising of "undue hopes and inordinate desires" is part of their craft. Of them it may be truly said, that to earn their bread as agitators, they diminish the livelihood of millions of their countrymen

by their system of national intimidation. One year's subjection under French rule would sweep them out of Ireland, if not much further off still. These, our agitators at home, have their liveliest representative abroad *ex uno disce omnes*, in John Mitchell, the Hibernian ambassador and correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury* in Paris, whence he issues his venal attacks on the liberal institutions of the Transatlantic Republic, as well as against the British Government. If he has any real aim beyond writing, it is supposed to be to bring about the invasion of his country by the French. This idea is, however, so foolish, he can only entertain it as a theory, attractive to the misguided and ignorant readers of his inflammatory tirades.

In reply to the cry about "Irish nationality," the writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* deals with the matter after a fashion scarcely to be expected of an Irishman:

Of what nationality do we, Irish, claim to have originally been? As for our present state, there is no distinctiveness between our Celtic and Teutonic races, our O'Donoghues, Fitz-Geralds, and Mitchells; and even seven hundred years ago, the country was inhabited by mixed races, Celts, Cimbrians, or Gauls, Scythians, and Scots, with considerable sprinklings of Germans in the interior, and Scandinavians all around the coast. During that lapse of time, the immigration of additional Teutonic people has been so great as that, of the present inhabitants, the Celtic race is, if not inferior in point of numbers, vastly so in possession of property and education. In many counties, the owners of the land are of Teutonic extraction, and the same rule applies to the class of large farmers and traders. What, then, are the Irish people, peculiarly so called, and what is their claim to distinct and independent nationality? Is the Celtic remnant to impose laws on the Teutonic element? If so, why? Not because these Irish excel their countrymen in wealth and intelligence. Is it because they surpass in numbers only? Or because they have the special name of the Irish in Ireland?

If the quarrel rests on a name, let us see what the name implies. The name, Ireland, is half Celtic, half Teutonic, like the origin of the people, its first syllable being derived from *Iar*, the west, as also in use in *Iar*, or West Connaught, and its second is a Teutonic word. Or take a still older designation, *Eire*, and we see it has the same origin, being from *Iar*, west, and *e* or *ei*, the Scandinavian term for an island. An Irishman, therefore, signifies no more than a denizen of the Western Isle. If he be of Celtic race, there are sufficient reasons for styling him a West Briton; and should he decline to be categorised with the Cimbrians of Wales and the Scots of North Britain, he may be asked what claim has he to higher distinction. We shall examine his pretensions presently; yet cannot forego the declaration that we ourselves are proud of being Irishmen, not yielding to any in ardent desire to see our countrymen contented and prosperous; and we are also proud of the fact, that our country is the right arm of Great Britain, and that it is, under the will of Providence, destined to grow stronger year by year.

Who are the people who, assuming an exclusive right to the title of Irish, pretend to deem themselves superior to the Anglo-Saxon race, and too exalted to be included in the British nation? It will be found, we believe, on the strictest and most impartial inquiry, that the stock whence these supercilious Hibernians derive is no other than British. So that of all the races inhabiting Ireland, this is the very one which may properly be styled West British.

That the English settlers in Ireland have been more Irish than the Irish, is an old and well-known fact. By way of a "clinch" to the inference that the aboriginal race of Erin was not much to boast of, the writer quotes Dr. O'Donovan and Solinus as authorities that the Hibernians were "inhuman, and regarded right and wrong alike. The women brought up their children to fight. In fact, fighting and robbing, and occasionally cannibalism, occurred among these original Irish whenever their corn and cattle failed." With the exception of the anthropophagism, we are afraid that much of this would hold good in certain parts of Ireland at the present day.

The *Spiritual Magazine* is as marvellous as the *Spiritual Magazine* usually is, and that is saying much. From many wonderful things we make one or two selections. The first is the narrative of a *séance* given by Mr. Benjamin Coleman, received from Dr. John Gray, of New York, as received by him of a "personal and intimate friend." Dr. Gray is described as "a gentleman enjoying a prominent position in society, a scholar, highly respected by the community in which he resides, and, though he has been an unflinching and bold advocate of Spiritualism for several years, he has, I am told, the largest practice of any physician in New York." The friend, who is described as being a gentleman, remains anonymous:

The lights being extinguished, footsteps were heard as of persons walking in their stocking-feet, accompanied by the rustling sound of a silk dress. It was then rapped out by the alphabet: "My dear, I am here in form; do not speak." A globular light rose up from the floor behind me, and, as it became brighter, a face, surmounted by a crown, was distinctly seen by the medium and myself. Next the head appeared, as if covered with a white veil; this was withdrawn after the figure had risen some feet higher, and I recognised unmistakably the full head and face of my wife, surrounded by a semicircle of light about eighteen inches in diameter. The recognition was complete, derived alike from the features and her natural expression. The globe of light was then raised, and a female hand held before it was distinctly visible. Each of these manifestations was repeated several times, as if to leave no doubt in our minds. Now the figure, coming lower down and turning its head, displayed, falling over the globe of light, long flowing hair, which, even in its shade of colour, appeared like the natural tresses of my wife, and, like hers, was unusually luxuriant. This whole mass of hair was whisked in our faces many times, conveying the same sensations as if it had been actually natural human hair. This also was frequently repeated, and the hair shown to us in a variety of ways. The light and the rustling sound then passed round the table and approached me, and what seemed to the touch a skirt of muslin was thrown over my head, and a hand was felt as if holding it there. A whisper was now heard, and the words "Sing, sing," were audibly pronounced. I hurried an air, and asked, "Do you like that?" "Yes, yes," was plainly spoken in a whisper, and in both cases I recognised distinctly the voice of my wife, to which I had become sensitively familiarised during her last illness, when she had become too weak to talk aloud. An arm was passed round my neck, and I asked her to kiss me. The light immediately approached me, and a form like a face touched me sensibly twice on the left side of my mouth. A head then reclined on mine, the long hair falling over my face and shoulder, and remained until the heat became unbearable. A bright light then appeared, and disclosed a figure with the arm raised over its head. I asked for an explanation of the nature of the drapery, and it was answered by the raps: "It is a spiritual garment naturalised; I will bring you the key." Footsteps and the rustling indicated a movement towards the door, and the sofa which was against the key was removed, the key turned in the lock, and was then placed in my outstretched hand.

Upon another occasion the spirit of this gentleman's wife appeared in like manner, and was again invited to kiss him, when, "to my great astonishment and delight, an arm was placed around my neck, and a real palpable kiss was implanted on my lips, through something like fine muslin. A head was laid upon mine, the hair falling luxuriantly down my face. The kiss was frequently repeated, and was audible in every part of the room." The only persons present on this occasion were the medium and the anonymous witness. Under the head of "A Remarkable Test of Spirit-Painting," the following letter appears:

In the *Banner of Light*, of February 2, I read a communication in regard to spirit painting, by J. B. Fayette, Esq., of Oswego, N.Y. Being very anxious to get the portrait of my spirit mother, and having had a communication from her to the effect that she would sit for Mr. F. on the 25th of February, I simply wrote to Mr. F., stating that I wished to have the portrait of my spirit mother, and that she would sit for him on the day above-named. Some three weeks ago I received a letter from Mr. Fayette, stating that he received, on the day appointed, the portrait of a lady, giving a description of it. I immediately sent for, and have it now in my possession. My surprise can be imagined, when, on opening the box, I recognised in it a true portrait of my spirit mother—true and perfect in every particular.

Now the most remarkable feature is this: My mother was born in Germany, and died there about eleven years ago. Her portrait was never taken in her lifetime, and her attire was entirely different from any fashion in this country. Mr. Fayette knew nothing of all this. To my astonishment and delight, the painting exhibits not only the true and perfect likeness of my mother, but even the particular fashion of her dress, and the very one that she used to wear before her last sickness.

Any one who wishes can see it at any time by calling at my residence.

St. Louis, Mo., April, 1861.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH.

On the cover of the *Spiritual Magazine* is an announcement that the next number will be accompanied by "two fac-similes of Mrs. French's Spirit-Drawings, now in the possession of B. Coleman, Esq."

From these things, it is some relief to turn to the sober regions of fact. These we find very attractively and instructively dealt with in the pages of the *Technologist*, a publication which contains a vast amount of useful and interesting information upon scientific matters connected with trade, commerce, and manufactures. Since the great fire at Cotton's Wharf the question has been asked in society often enough—What is jute? and many a young gentleman, supposed to be well up in matters connected with the commerce of his country, has felt himself slightly floored by it. Let all such read Mr. Robottom's concise and intelligible account of this article of trade, and he need never be placed in the same dilemma again. Jute is the fibre of the *Cochorus capsularis*, a species of hemp which grows in Bengal. It is used largely in the adulteration of silk, and as it has a lustrous, silky appearance, the fraud is not easily detectable. Thanks to jute, scarcely a piece of sound, genuine silk is woven in the country, and the consequence is, that the so-called silk fabrics, instead of lasting from generation to generation—as they did in the times of our grandmothers and great grandmothers—barely last out the brief period of the latest new fashion. In preparing this fibre for the market, it is supposed to "almost putrify" in order to develop "the fine silky character so much valued in fibre intended for export." This is a fair sample of the tricks of the trade and the manner in which the whims of the public are abused for their impoverishment. "For local consumption in India such care is not taken in steeping; hence the article is stronger and more durable." In his new edition of Ure's "Philosophy of Manufactures," Mr. P. L. Simmonds says of jute, that "it is mixed with the cotton warps of cheap broadcloths, and also with silk, and, from its lustre, can scarcely be detected." We must confess that, with these facts before us, we receive with anything but satisfaction Dr. Forbes Watson's assurance that "the production of jute admits of unlimited extension;" whilst the part which it played in the late conflagrations too unmistakably demonstrate that it is anything but a safe article of commerce to be deposited in large quantities in warehouses liable to the accident of fire.

The *Journal of the Statistical Society* handles several important topics in its usual able and exhaustive manner. From an article on Russian "Serfdom," by M. de Buschen, we learn that at the close of 1858 there were 22,563,086 of serfs out of a population of 61,129,480, and that those belonged to 106,897 proprietors. The fact is a startling one. An article by Mr. Purdy, the Principal of the Statistical Department of the Poor Law Board, on "Rate of Wages in England and Wales," puts some facts connected with the remuneration of agricultural labourers in England and Wales in a very clear light. The wages of those labourers is not to be estimated merely by the money payment, which is only part of the return

for their labour. There are the advantages in the purchase of food, the board which many enjoy at the table of their employer, the garden and potato ground allowed, and all the perquisites which increase the measure of wages and render existence less costly. With all these, however, the life of an agricultural labourer is scarcely a lot to be envied by the Sybarite. The bill of particulars which shows how an able-bodied man can live upon six shillings a week is not a tempting one, though it does contain a little bacon and cheese; but the bill of fare for a Suffolk labourer, with four in family and 13s. 9d. per week, contains neither bacon nor beer, although two penniesworth of tea is allowed for the entire week. In a comparison between the dietary of the labourers of Hants and Sussex with those of Manchester, tea at 3s. 7d. per pound enters into that of the former, but not into that of the latter; whilst in the annual expenses of a Yorkshire family, consisting of a man, his wife, and five children, with those of a similar family in Cornwall, 1s. 3d. is allowed for physic in the northern county, but nothing for the same item of expense in the southern one. It is a lesson in economy to learn that the Yorkshire family lived upon 48l. 9s. 3d., and the Cornish one upon 32l. 17s. 3d., and that the whole expenses of the Cornish family did not equal the single item of food in the Yorkshire account. The allowance for clothes in the Cornish case was considerably in excess of that to the same item for the Yorkshire one. The Cornish family grew their own potatoes, and when they killed a pig of 200lbs., it lasted them for seven months. "The husband's cloth coat for Sundays cost 50s., but he had worn it for thirteen years. His wife's bonnet costs 2s. 6d., and it lasts for one year and a half." Mr. Purdy gives a curious formula for dividing agricultural profits among landowner, farmer, and labourer, in the following words: "The yearly income of the labourers is nearly equal to the yearly rental of the landlords, and to twice the yearly profits of the farmers." The gross sum is thus divided:

Estimate of that portion of the Annual Produce of the Land which was divided between Landlords, Farmers, and Labourers, in 1860.	Money value.
Landlord's share.....	£42,955,963
Farmer's share (after replacing his capital)	21,477,981
Labourer's share	39,766,156
	£104,200,100

Many social truths of great importance may be gathered from Dr. Steele's very interesting article on the "Patients treated in Guy's Hospital" during the seven years 1854-61. We cannot, however, do more than direct attention to one of these. During that period, 213 persons were admitted on account of injuries caused by their clothes taking fire, and of these 71 were males and 142 (exactly double) were females. It is impossible to read these figures without at once thinking of crinoline; but another fact connected with this matter sets in a still stronger light the fearful effects of this hideous and dangerous fashion of dress. Out of the 213 persons so treated for this cause, the injuries of only 37 men proved fatal; but no less than 82 females attested by their deaths how hopeless is the case of a poor woman who is dressed in this garment of Nessus when her clothes catch fire.

The *Art Journal* contains engravings from Guvodo's "Cleopatra," in the Royal Collection; from Turner's "Phryne going to the Bath as Venus," and from a monument (a group of angels) by Mr. Noble. Among the literary contents, an article by Mr. Fairholt, "On the Present Condition of the Monuments of Egypt," gives a tragic account of the wanton spoliation perpetrated by modern travellers and savans. The Egyptian Government has at last stepped into the rescue of the long-neglected national monuments: "The Pasha does not now permit foreigners to do as they please in damaging buildings or carrying off fragments; and he has been steadily employed in clearing others from the rubbish which for ages has concealed them." Theodosia Trollope's notes on the recent works of Florentine sculptors are picturesque as usual. Mr. Dufforne's series of articles on British Artists is continued, with an interesting one on Henry Warren, the veteran President of the New Water-colour Society. Among other articles, may be mentioned one on the "Building of the Great Exhibition," and another (illustrated) on "Gothic Metal Work."

We have also received: *The Illustrated Dublin Journal*.—*The Family Treasury of Sunday Reading*.—*Chambers's Journal*. Part XCII.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Our Schools in Danger. The New Educational Code. By the Rev. C. R. ALFORD, M.A., Principal of Highbury Training College. London: Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

THIS TIMELY PAMPHLET is an earnest protest against the new educational code, by a gentleman well-qualified by position and experience to judge of its tendencies. Mr. Alford regards the new code with unmitigated aversion, and in this he is joined by the leading educationists who have yet pronounced an opinion. Such strong expressions of dislike from such respectable authorities should surely make the official *junta* who have concocted these minutes pause and see how hopeless will be the attempt to force them upon the country. Mr. Alford, in his opening remarks, justly complains that no opportunity has been given for Parliamentary discussion, contrary to pledges by the Vice-President of the Educational Committee:

We were assured, by the heads of the Committee of Council, that nothing should be done hastily and without time for reflection and discussion. It was "with the help" of the House of Commons that the Vice-President hoped to offer to the country a well-digested code; and the broad principles of the former scheme—a scheme almost universally approved of—were, it was promised, not only to be preserved, but rendered better applicable to the present circumstances of national education. The new code, however, it will be found, is no "amendment" in any sense of the term. It is revolutionary; it is positively destructive. The tree has not been pruned—it is cut down, root and branch.

Mr. Alford strongly objects to the unfairness of making a considerable portion of the finances of a school to depend upon the accident of the attendance of the scholars on the day of examination. A cold winter's day, or a wet morning, may thus be the ruin of some poor struggling school. When we also add the nervousness of many of the little ones exposed to the gaze and scrutiny of an unusual assemblage of visitors, "an impatient frown, a cross word, or a hasty

expression," from the examiner, we shall find many deductions will be made on *apparent*, though, perhaps, not *real*, shortcomings on the part of the scholars.

It appears to be the policy of the secretary of the council office "immediately to force the objectionable code upon the country." Already, Mr. Alford informs us, on application for the apprenticeship of a pupil-teacher, has a school committee been officially informed that the provisions of the new code must be complied with! Such an attempt at arbitrary power is almost unheard of among monarchs, and is the more surprising as emanating from a cantankerous secretary. One serious defect in the new code is that it will act injuriously on small schools as well as on large in respect of its arrangements for pupil-teachers. Large schools, it is well known, can be efficiently taught by a less *proportionate* number of teachers than a small one, owing to the more effective classification carried on in large schools, and which small schools do not admit of. This is well explained by Mr. Crampton in the "evidence" collected by Mr. Chadwick. A school of 100 scholars would be less efficiently taught by four teachers than one of 400 would be by eight. But the same red-tape adhesion to mere numbers, irrespective of the superior economical use of teaching-power in large schools decides that there shall be one pupil-teacher for every thirty boys (after the first fifty) in all schools. Thus, a small school will have less than is needful for anything like fair instruction, while a large school will be forced to have more teachers than is needful for efficient working, and the expenses will therefore be unnecessarily great. To put this in another form, a school of eighty pupils had under the old arrangement two pupil-teachers, while under the new plan it has only one. How thoroughly insufficient this must be in a school having children of all ages any one whose eyes are not bandaged with red-tape will see! Again, a school of 600 had on the old plan fifteen pupil-teachers, which was quite sufficient considering the effective classification, but under the new code an addition of three pupil-teachers is imperative for such a school.

Mr. Alford advises managers without delay to memorialise the Lord President of the Committee of Council, and submit a temperate form for that object. He considers that the new minute should be regarded as an *unauthorised* document, and only used under *protest*.

First French Reading Book: being Easy and Interesting Lessons Progressively Arranged; with a Copious Vocabulary of the Words and Idioms contained in the Text. By JULES CARON, Author of "The Principles of French Grammar," "First French Class-book." (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, &c. 1861. pp. 96.)—Nearly every week some new grammar, manual, or reading-book is issued from the press, the author of which appeals to the public for patronage as the discoverer of some royal road or other to the knowledge of the French language. Mr. Caron has made the discovery that the compilers of works for the practical study of the French tongue seem too often to have overlooked the wide difference which exists between the language of books and the language of conversation; and informs his readers that the purpose of the present work is to make the pupil master of both forms by familiarising him with correct models as well of French as it is written as French as it is spoken. Never having ourselves discovered the deficiency in question in the existing manuals of the French language, we are hardly prepared to say how far M. Caron's little book supplies it. It seems to us, however, very like other works of a similar class. It has indeed some good points about it. The selected extracts are lively and pertinent, the vocabulary copious and correct, and the book itself is small in size and moderate in price.

The First Step in French: being an Easy Method of Learning the Elements of the French Language. By LEON CONTANSEAU. (Longmans. 1861. pp. 124.)—Considerable experience, as well in school-book writing as in teaching, has made M. Contanseau skilful in discovering where a few words will do, and where an extra amount of information is needed, to enable the pupil thoroughly to understand the point at issue. We cannot say that a somewhat hasty examination of the volume before us has convinced us that it supplies any peculiarly pressing want; but, considered *per se*, it has many qualities deserving of commendation. It is compact in size, and reasonable in price; it shuffles no difficulties, and has, we think, hit upon the happy medium of length. We can unhesitatingly recommend this little volume to beginners in the French language.

Gleig School Series. Physical Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland, with Illustrative Letterpress. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., M.C.P., &c. (Longmans. 1861.)—The Physical Atlas contains thirty compact and elegantly-drawn maps, with some fifty odd pages of letterpress. So far as we know it is perfectly unique in its way, as Mr. Keith Johnson's noble collection of Physical Atlases is quite beyond the reach of ordinary purses. We think so highly of this elegant little volume—which we have examined with some care—that we almost regret the inevitable destiny which will deliver it over to the fingers of legions of school-boys. Notwithstanding its title of school-book, it would be an acquisition to not a few libraries.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the great increase of students who attend King's College, London, it has been found necessary to enlarge that portion of the building that abuts on Strand-lane, and workmen are engaged in altering the upper lecture-hall by increasing its height.

On Saturday, the 21st prox., the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the City of London will attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A.,

Fellow of Wor. Col., Oxon, after which they will repair to the Hall of Christ's Hospital, to hear the orations delivered by the senior Grecians, according to annual custom. The order will be as follows: Prologue: Latin Iambics, by H. E. Walker; Greek speech on "The Benefits of the Royal Hospitals," by A. T. Waugh; English ditto on the same subject, by E. S. Carlos; Latin ditto, by R. G. Glenn; French ditto, by J. C. F. Morson. To be succeeded by the following translations—Gr. Iambics from Henry VIII., by H. Hughes; Latin Alcaics from "Keeble," by G. A. Crosle; Gr. Sapphics from "Campbell," by E. C. Baber; Lat. Elegiacs from "Byron," by F. C. Barber; Gr. Hex. from "Crowley," by C. Bokenham. After which will be recited two original poems, one in English, the other in Lat. Hexameters, neither of which are yet adjudged.

In the recent education inquiry one of the Assistant-Commissioners, Mr. A. F. Foster, who visited the extreme north of England, called attention to the difficulty created by the gulf between the language of the lesson-book and that of ordinary intercourse. In Teesdale, for instance, though the prevalence of education is such that the adult population generally understand any ordinary English book, they still use the local dialect as their everyday medium; it would be deemed affectation to do otherwise. Hence children find the language of books strange for a time. "Mother, kent t'wy an' gaid t'meenen," said an educated lad, referring to his early difficulties in this respect, and this youth actually interpreted his own vernacular in good English when the Commissioner did not appear to understand him. A teacher from one of the London institutions was giving an object lesson on bread, and supposed herself understood until a pupil-teacher ventured to inform her that the children knew nothing about bran; their name for it was "chizzle." The familiar teaching of common things, however, it is thought, may tend to bridge over the chasm between the language of the educated and that of the vulgar. Constantly hearing the latter out of school it takes a child a long while to gain the familiarity with literary language which will enable it to understand an ordinary book, sermon, or newspaper, and there seems to be no work written with a view of introducing the child gradually and systematically to an acquaintance with literary language.

The Council of King's College, London, have fixed Tuesday, Oct. 1, for the admission of new students into the Department of General Literature and Science. The department is conducted by the Archdeacon of Bath, the Rev. Prebendary Hall, the Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Rev. W. Howse, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford; Mr. C. H. O. Daniel, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and other gentlemen. The department is intended to prepare students for the universities, for holy orders, for the bar, and other professions, and for competition in the civil service of her Majesty's Government. The 1st October has also been appointed for the examination of candidates for admission to the Department of General Instruction in the Applied Sciences, the principal lecturers being the Rev. T. G. Hall, the Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Rev. W. Howse, Mr. J. C. Maxwell, M.A., Dr. W. A. Miller, Mr. C. L. Bloxam, Mr. E. A. Hadow, Mr. J. Tennant, Mr. A. Moseley, Mr. Philip H. de la Motte, F.S.A., Mr. T. Sutton, B.A., Mr. H. J. Castle, Mr. G. A. Timme, and Mr. C. P. B. Shelley. The medical department will be inaugurated on the 1st of October by a public lecture from Professor Bentley, F.L.S.

On Friday, the 30th ult., in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State for India in Council, the two famous colleges of Haileybury and Addiscombe—in the former of which the civil, and in the latter the military servants of the East India Company were trained—were unreservedly sold by auction at the Mart. Haileybury College was founded in 1806, and opened for the reception of students in 1809. The East India Company expended 100,000*l.* upon it before it was opened, and laid out about as much upon it while it was in their possession. It is about two miles from Hertford, of quadrangular form, surrounded by about 55 acres of land, ornamentally laid out in paddocks, cricket grounds, &c., with six convenient residences for principals, accommodation for 100 pupils, and a consecrated chapel. The bidding gradually advanced, and Haileybury College was at length knocked down for 15,200*l.*, the purchasers being the National Freehold Land Society. Addiscombe was described as having been formerly the residence of the Earl of Liverpool, and as having been during the last forty years the military college of the East India Company. It also was knocked down to the National Freehold Land Society for 33,600*l.*

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Upwards of four thousand persons were present on Saturday, the 7th inst., to patronise what may not be inaptly termed an Italian concert. It commenced with Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées"—a composition, we admit, of the mixed style, scientific enough to take its root in Vienna, but yet tinged by the more melodious qualities which adorn the scores of equally-favoured natives of Italy. Beethoven's No. 3 to "Leonora" opened the second part. All the vocal music was sung to Italian words. Such a programme would have met with a questionable reception from an audience essentially English, had not the chief exponents of the various pieces been artistes of high standing and acknowledged merit. A trio, "Alma infida, ingrato core" ("Roberto Devereux"), introduced Mme. Tietjens, Sig. Giuglini, and Sig. delle Sedie. In spite of a finished execution, it failed to create the slightest interest. Sig. Rossi, a young basso of promise, afterwards stepped upon the platform and gave "Non piu andrai" in no very marked or animated manner. A duet between Tietjens and Delle Sedie, "Mira, di acerbe lagrime," drew no tears of any kind that we could discover. The well-known aria from "Marta"—in fact, the best one in the opera—"M'appari," capitolously sung by Giuglini, was asked for a second time by the audience generally. Tietjens, almost immediately afterwards, introduced the cavatina, "O luce di quest'

anima," from "Linda di Chamouni;" and, as if poor Donizetti was to have no rest, the quartet "E' rimasto," from "Don Pasquale," followed with a hasty step. Tietjens appeared ten times during the concert, Gunglini nine, including the encores. By way of relief to the continual flow of Italian vocalisms, Sig. Bianchi played a "Caprice de concert pour piano-Polka," composed by the eminent French pianist M. Prudent, and also a "grand fantasie" on airs from "Sonnambula." In the performance of these a rapid finger and a neat execution were paramount. We need hardly say that the orchestral music received highly efficient treatment at the hands of the Sydenham band.

On Tuesday the second great concert and choral competition of the Tonic Sol-fa evening classes took place. The gathering of listeners was a very large one. "Mozart's Twelfth Service" (Mass?) by a chorus of fifteen hundred voices, accompanied by the Crystal Palace band, proved to be an attractive feature. At the close of the competition, the choirs which won the purple and orange banners of last year sang several glees and part songs. Among the competitors were included almost every shade of religious sentiment. Staffordshire, Bradford, Hull, Leeds, and Brighton, sent up very able representatives, nearly all of whom have obtained some degree of distinction in sight-singing. The judges were Mr. Goss, organist of St. Paul; Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey; Mr. George Hogarth; and Mr. Thomas Oliphant; and their awards seemed to give entire satisfaction.

An operetta, entitled "Shakespeare's Dream; or, a Night in Fatherland," has been attracting notice, and drawing large companies to the Surrey Theatre during the past week. One Ludwig Tieck is the author of the book, and Miss Mary Maynard claims the merit of translating it from the German language into that of the English. The story is short, and may be told in few words. Shakespeare as a boy wanders about until he loses himself in an enchanted forest. Overcome with fatigue, he falls asleep, and, being caught napping by the fairies, is at one time in danger of meeting with some of their freakish whims significant of displeasure. Oberon, Titania, and others resolve to endow him with special poetic gifts. He awakes, and finds himself famous—aye, immortal. According to the bills, Dr. Bennet Gilbert is the composer of the music. The opera starts with a short, dreamy instrumental prelude, which is followed up by a chorus of invisible fays, "Calmly o'er the ocean deep we glide." Then comes a song for Puck (Mr. Maurice de Solla, announced as a tenor bran new to a London audience), "Hither ye shadows," and, as a pendant, a chorus, "We float through the golden mist. The bird of wisdom is next addressed in tones of authority by the fairy court, and this prepares the way for Titania herself (Miss Camille Chipp), who warbles an aria, "Here on smooth mead," answered by a chorus of fays, "We glide o'er the grass." Cobweb (Mr. Wallworth) next essays a ballad, "Ye elves so bright," which draws from Puck a serenade, "The weeping dew is gently falling," and in this manner air, recit, duet, quartet, and chorus, follow in quick succession. Although "Shakespeare's Dream," is embodied in one act, the composer has compressed no less than five-and-twenty "numbers," great and small, into it. As the subject itself brims with rich imagination, Dr. Gilbert had a fine scope for his musical pencillings. He has not, however, been tempted to overdo the thing, like many young aspirants to operatic honours. The music is characteristic, and although the ear is occasionally tickled with strains not unlike those which Mendelssohn has bequeathed to all posterities, yet they do not appear to have been designedly imported into the work. All the principals strove to make Ludwig Tieck and Dr. Gilbert really telling and enjoyable, and in the majority of instances they succeeded. Great credit is due to all parties concerned in the getting up, although we must at the same time express regret that the weakness of the band, and the inefficiency of the chorus, do the composer but scant justice.

HEREFORD FESTIVAL.—The festival of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, which is held in the autumn of each year alternately at one of the above cathedral cities, opened on Tuesday, at Hereford. It is hardly necessary to state that the main object of these annual meetings is to support a diocesan institution for the maintenance of such of the widows and orphans of the three dioceses as are left unprovided for by their natural protectors. As a pecuniary speculation, it often happens that outlay exceeds receipt. Whatever defalcation ensues is made good by a body of gentlemen who enrol themselves as stewards. But, in order to keep this charitable movement from falling into desuetude, collections are made at the doors of the cathedral after each morning performance, and the sums thus obtained amount generally to something near a thousand pounds. According to a report issued by the managers the festivals of late years have averaged twenty pounds to each widow, and fifteen to each orphan. The origin of these meetings is worth being kept in view, if merely to show from what small beginnings great events perchance may follow. The Hereford Club, according to Lyson's history, existed some time before the annual joint-meeting was established. "It consisted mostly of members of the college, who met one evening weekly in the hall of the Vicars Choral. The performances were all gratis, except that of Mr. Woodcock, their leader, whose nightly pay was five shillings. The members were regaled with ale, beer, and tobacco. The names of attending members, generally fifteen or sixteen performers, and seven or eight non-performers, were inserted in a book, with those of strangers introduced as visitors. Absentee members paid a forfeit of six-

pence, and all fines were applied to the purchase of music for the use of the club." Such was the foundation of an institution that has gained a world-wide renown, and, better still, one that has effected an unspeakable amount of good in the cause of humanity. Hereford, although the source from which these festivals sprang, is the least powerful of the three. In the first place, the capacity of the cathedral itself is less than either Worcester or Gloucester; there are no manufacturing towns near, the population is thin, and the wealthy comparatively few in number. Despite these drawbacks, the meeting of the present year (the 138th in chronological order) promises to be more affluent in its final results than many of its predecessors. "Elijah," the oratorio for Tuesday morning, drew a most excellent attendance. The short prologue, "As God the Lord," and the grand overture incorporated with it, were magnificently given; and, judging from the countenances of the audience, they were received as though but one soul was among them, and that soul Mendelssohn's. It was also interesting to observe, as the oratorio proceeded, how the magnetic power of the composer seemed to rush through the veins of the audience, and stir their deepest sympathies. The great scene between the widow woman and Elijah, "What have I to do with thee?" was, as usual, one of the great features of the concert. Miss Louisa Pyne performed her part of the dramatic dialogue like an excellent and experienced artist. Mr. Weiss also distinguished himself in the following scenes with *Ahab*, the Priests of Baal, and the youth who is sent to "look towards the sea" for the expected rain, and presently heralds its approach in the form of a "little black cloud," like a man's hand, arising from the waters. It has been justly remarked that in a cathedral only the full sublimity of sacred compositions is felt. Never, perhaps, was a finer instance of this afforded than by the closing chorus of the first part of "Elijah." Mountains of musical sound were here moved by faith in inspiration, and the wonderful rush of violins came triumphantly like a burst of sunlight near the end to tell us all danger now belonged to the past, and that a brilliant halo of glory was encircling all. Mme. Sainton-Dolby received, as usual, a full share of attention; not a note was allowed to escape of the consoling melody "O, rest in the Lord." Mr. Montem Smith sang the tenor music of the first part, and Mr. Sims Reeves of the second. Mme. Weiss, Miss Susan Pyne, and Mr. Winn also had portions of the oratorio assigned them. We have only space to state that "Elijah" was received throughout with the most lively satisfaction. At the first evening concert Mlle. Tietjens, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mme. Weiss, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winn, Sig. Gunglini, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c., entertained the company till the near approach of midnight. The principal work for the orchestra was Beethoven's "Sinfonia Pastorale," which opened the second part of the entertainment.

Spohr's "Last Judgment," set down for Wednesday morning, might have been dispensed with, although beautifully performed, seeing that "Samson," which followed, is quite enough for one sitting at any place. "Samson" is a mighty work, and one in which Reeves especially shines. The first air appropriated to him gave evidence of it. In a few minutes the audience were subdued by the solemn and tragic grandeur of the "Total eclipse." To those who are familiar with the text of the "Samson Agonistes," and who would not merely hear the deep agony and soul-struggle of the mighty Hebrew, but realise the great poet Milton "blind amidst enemies," pouring forth in solemn strains the most sublime, the tenderest and deepest of human thought and feelings—to such the utterance of "no sun, no moon," would suggest thoughts too deep for tears. The choruses were not taken with the rapidity so common nowadays, and Handel was heard to much greater advantage in consequence. Mr. Townshend Smith conducted the oratorio throughout with an ability that commended itself most highly.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

ON MONDAY NIGHT a little trifle was produced at the Strand Theatre, under the title of "A Lucky Escape." It is an adaptation by Mr. Cheltnam of a French piece called "La Baronne de Blignac," and is one of those little dramatic *soufflés* which depend almost entirely upon the delicacy of the dialogue, and the *finesse* of the acting, and very little indeed upon incident or plot. It is only justice to all concerned to admit that both these conditions have been fulfilled in transplanting this little exotic into English soil; for, in the hands of Mr. Cheltnam the dialogue has not lost much of its delicate flavour, and the acting of Miss Marie Wilton, Mr. Parselle, and Mr. Belford, leave nothing to be desired. Of the latter gentleman, we may say that since the decadence of Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Belford has become *facile princeps* among our light comedians, and in the part of the *Chevalier de Brégy*, a character in which bashfulness and bravery are mingled so as to produce absurdity and embarrassment, Mr. Belford worked out the idea with an artistic finish and delicacy of feeling which cannot be too highly praised. As a pleasant little person, delightfully arch and charming, without depending very much upon mere personal beauty, commend us to Miss Marie Wilton. The very essence of comedy lurks in every dimple of her merry face and every motion of her agile form. If she studies her art conscientiously, and has the good sense to despise flattery, and to recognise how much she has yet to learn, Miss Wilton may one day lay claim to be considered the English Déjazet.

At the Surrey Theatre, "a new and powerful drama," adapted from the French, has been produced under the title of "The Idiot of the Mountain." The original piece was played at the Gaiété, under the name of "Le Crétin de la Montagne." The principal parts were sustained by

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Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, Mr. George Vincent, from Dublin, and Miss Georgiana Pouncefort, a *debutante* from the United States; and both piece and artistes achieved a genuine success.

The *Illustrated London News* says that Harold Power, a son of the late Tyrone Power, whose Irish characters are in the pleasant remembrance of many, has just entered the theatrical profession under the name of Page.

A funeral monument in bronze has been erected at St. Petersburg to the memory of Mme. Bosio, by her husband, M. Kındavelonis. It was executed at Florence, and taken over to St. Petersburg. It is spoken of as a meritorious work, and its inauguration was attended by large crowds. It is said, however, to be the intention of the husband of the late charming singer to transport her remains to Paris, to the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

Some musicians and theatrical singers about two years ago left France to seek their fortune, and after many journeyings chance took them to the Hervey Islands, part of Cook's Archipelago, in the Pacific. One of them, a lady, has just written the following curious letter to her aunt, who resides at Paris: "The king of these islands, Makea Gusme, has three times attended our concerts. He is perfectly black, and thinks so highly of his own colour that he has had an image of Christ on the cross, which had been placed in his palace by some missionaries in 1857, painted black. Our concert-room is a shed in which fish were salted and dried. The fish have disappeared, but the smell remains. The manner in which we are remunerated is singular. There being no specie we are paid in kind, and the king himself having no cash has given us engraved gourds. One of these bears his profile, and I keep it for you, as it will serve as a sugar-basin. In the last concert, which consisted of an air from 'Anna Bolena,' the duo of 'Norma,' the drinking song of 'Lucrezia,' the air, 'Ah! quel plaisir d'être soldat,' and the 'Air des Fraises,' I received for my part—3 pigs, 23 turkeys, 44 fowls, 5000 cocoa-nuts, 1200 pine-apples, 120 bushels of bananas, 126 pumpkins, and 1500 oranges. In France all these things would be worth about 4000*fr.*, and 4000*fr.* for five airs is a pretty sum; but in this place it is not easy to turn what we have received to account. I hear, however, that a speculator from a neighbouring island is about to come here to offer us money for what we have received. Unfortunately, *en attendant* his arrival, I am obliged to employ my fruits and vegetables in feeding my live stock."

ART AND ARTISTS.

ATKINSON, THE TRAVELLER'S, EARLY CAREER AS AN ARCHITECT.

THAT THE GREAT TRAVELLER whom we have lately lost, Thomas Witlam Atkinson, was a competent artist his published works attest; owing much of their value as they do to this accomplishment of his. But comparatively few are aware that travelling enterprise and scientific observation were the self-chosen task of only the last two decades of his life; and that he had previously gone through a career of modified success as an architect. Our contemporary, the *Builder*, gives an interesting account, evidently derived from personal recollections, of that earlier and less-known portion of Atkinson's life—a life of singularly varied light and shade throughout.

"Our first traces of Atkinson," says our contemporary, from whom we abridge, "point to a very humble origin. He appears to have been either an ordinary mason, or a carver, employed on the churches of the north, such as those which William Goodwin designed. When, years afterwards, Atkinson was himself an architect, or about the year 1836 [*etat.* 37], he has more than once, in driving by the New Church of Ashton-under-Lyne, pointed with his whip to certain corbels, as carved by his hand, to illustrate some account of his course in life. At Ashton he taught drawing, and got the nucleus of what, when his occupation changed, turned into a professional connection. No man was ever more successful in making friends. Atkinson devoted great attention to the study of Gothic architecture. He visited a large number of the churches of Lincolnshire; and obtained a collection of casts of ornament, of considerable value, with the intention of producing a book of lithographed illustrations. Little in this path had been then attempted, except by Cottingham in his collection, and by Halfpenny in his book illustrative of York Cathedral. This project was subsequently carried partially into effect, in combination with another architect of the same name, not related to him. The publication appeared in small folio, as 'Gothic Ornaments,' by Thomas and Charles Atkinson, or similarly entitled, the drawings on stone being by Thomas's own hand, with slight aid from one of his pupil's. Pugin's 'Gothic Ornaments,' however, gave more matter, though on a smaller scale; and we twit greater success. At this time he had settled in London, in Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, where Atkinson was employed as architect of the New Church, Lower Tooting; not a favourable specimen of his abilities. He had acted as a clerk of works, under Mr. Kendall, for a well-known church at Ramsgate; and in some similar capacity, we believe, for Mr. Basevi, who was the architect of a Grecian-Doric porticoed church at Stockport. About the same time he added to his studies of ornament from the churches of Kent. He subsequently was employed as architect for the building of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank in Spring-gardens, Manchester. Having at the same time some works in progress at Ashton, he removed to Manchester, where, about the year 1834 or 1835, the Bank was in progress. He there entered into partnership with Mr. Clayton, an architect well known to many of a past generation. The partnership did not continue after the commencement of the year 1836. Atkinson had now become greatly in advance of the pseudo-Greek and carpenter's Gothic which were the stock-in-trade of many provincial architects five and twenty years ago, and had acquired a power of expressing his ideas with the pencil which was equally unusual. The building of the District Bank was as important an event in the architectural history of Manchester as that of the Travellers' Club was in London. It showed the local public that effect was not dependent on mere 'orders.' With the adaptation of the central lantern-lighted staircase hall, Barry is to be credited; but the surrounding arcades which Atkinson added were a novelty in

private houses. During the few years in which Atkinson practised in Manchester, taste certainly improved by his example. In his Italian villas, bold cantilever cornices, and more effective porches and chimneys; and in his Gothic designs, the features which are now well known, but were then habitually caricatured, were introduced. Indeed his Gothic was considerably in advance of that practised by London architects. At Atkinson's arrival in Manchester, the architects of the town had their assistants for nearly everything beyond surveying from London. Most of these assistants had been indebted for what they could do [which was not much] to one master, the now too-much-forgotten George Maddox, of Furnival's Inn. By all these gentlemen, some of whom have since deservedly attained a good position, and were then sufficiently qualified to judge, Atkinson was pointed to as a rare bird, a man veritably who made his own designs and was an artist. In 1835 or 1836 was commenced Atkinson's principal work, the church of Cheetham Hill, a building in a modified Perpendicular style, with a western tower and crocketed spire, and considerable enrichment, and very meritorious considering the time in which it was produced. It is shown in plan and elevation in Tress's Modern Churches, but not well shown. He built also a small church at Openshaw, in the plain Early English manner of the day, but better than was then common. Up to the year 1840 he had built houses at Ashton and Staleybridge, for Messrs. Swire, Lees, and Harrison; the last red-brick-and-stone Gothic; near Stockport for Mr. Walmsley; and at Manchester for Messrs. Hodgson, Heelis, Slater, Bradshaw, and others. In 1840, after some reverses, owing, perhaps, to a too liberal expenditure on works of art, he was induced to quit Manchester. Arrived in London he was not more fortunate; and he eventually got to Hamburg, where his design for the church which Mr. Scott was afterwards appointed to build stood a good chance from the clever execution of the large perspective views. He here made some progress in a work illustrative of his church at Cheetham Hill, which was announced by London publishers; but, if regularly published, it does not seem to have got into circulation. From Hamburg Atkinson got to Berlin, and lastly to St. Petersburg, where he abandoned architecture as a profession for the pursuits of a traveller and artist."

As far as architectural knowledge and ability went in the pseudo styles of his day, there was no good reason why Atkinson should not have succeeded as well as many a well-known name which might be mentioned. But other and meaner requisites help to make the prosperous architect. During his travels in before undescribed regions, Atkinson, as the writer from whose memoir we have quoted truly says, "never lost a chance of recording what he saw, with pencil, colours, and notebook;" executing, amid the scenes themselves, many hundred water-colour drawings, "some of them five or six feet square." Little further observation was given to architecture—the mistress whom he had honestly wooed with such sorry reward. During the traveller's long absence from England the writer of his memoir in the Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society killed him—on paper. And his reappearance in the streets of London was a surprising resuscitation to many of his old acquaintances.

THE PRESENT EXHIBITION of the Liverpool Academy contains upwards of eleven hundred pictures and articles of sculpture. It includes, besides the works of local artists, many of interest by our leading men. Mr. J. A. Horsley contributes his "Lost and Found" (the Return of the Prodigal); Mr. Holman Hunt his "Lantern-maker's Courtship;" Mr. Herbert, a "study for a figure" in his fresco now in progress at Westminster; Mr. Maclise, "The Players' Reception of the Poor Author;" Mr. J. F. Lewis, "Waiting for the Ferry—Upper Egypt," and an "Arab Sheikh;" Sir Edwin Landseer, "Dogs and Dead Deer;" Mr. P. F. Poole, "Ferdinand and Miranda," and "The Death of Cordelia;" Mr. Creswick, "The Kingfisher's Haunt;" Mr. Anthony, "Twilight;" Mr. Dyce, "Christ in the Wilderness;" Mr. David Roberts, "San Giovanni e Paolo, Venice;" Mr. Noel Paton, "Luther at Erfurt;" Mr. Hurlstone, "View of a Window at Granada;" Mr. Phillip, "La Bolera;" Mr. Carl Werner, "Venice in her Pride and Power;" the veteran Wm. Hunt, two portraits of himself (1820 and 1860); Mr. Marks, "The Franciscan Sculptor and his Model;" Mr. Holland, "Fountain de St. George, Genoa," and "Rotterdam;" Mr. A. W. Hunt, "Oberwesel, 1859;" Mr. A. P. Newton, "Winter Foliage—the Garden of the Prince Monaco;" Mr. D. G. Rossetti, "David Pastor—De Semine David—David Rex" (finished studies for the altar-piece at Llandaff Cathedral). Among other contributors may be mentioned Messrs. Sandys, Jas. Campbell, MacCallum, Val. Prinsep, Jas. Danby, Dodgson, Collingwood, Jopling, H. Moore, F. B. Barwell, Chas. Leslie, Rossiter, Johnston, A. Fraser, Gosling, Maguire, D. O. Hill, C. F. Lewis, Hensley, T. P. Hall, Syer, Lawless, Ritchie. The Academy's prize of 50*l.* has been awarded to Mr. J. F. Lewis for his "Waiting for the Ferry—Upper Egypt."

Russia will commence the illustration of its national school of painters in the Fine Arts department of the International Exhibition of 1862, at about the same date as that chosen for the English school, viz., with the year 1764, starting, like us, at the beginning—with Losenko, the first Russian painter of distinctive character.

Much to the dissatisfaction of antiquaries and of the people of Rochester, a considerable portion of the ancient city walls of that place are being demolished to make room for the enlargement of Sir Joseph Williamson's free mathematical school, which stands near the former east gate. So enormously thick and strong are those walls, that ordinary means to pull down the doomed portion failed. The Sappers and Miners had to be called in to blow it up by heavy charges of gunpowder. Major Lovell, C.B., directs the invidious operations in question of the detachment of Royal Engineers, to whom the destructive task has been committed. It is a barbarous act, and a totally unnecessary one.

Mr. L. C. Wyon is at work on the die for the obverse of the bronze medal to be awarded to successful exhibitors in the industrial departments of the Great Exhibition of 1862. The design is from the hand of Mr. Maclise. It is of an elaborate kind, and abounds in minute detail. In the centre sits Britannia, holding a wreath in her right hand, and olive branch in her left. Figures emblematic of manufactures, raw produce,

and machinery (difficult entities to personify) exhibit to the seated lady samples of their quality. Behind Britannia stand Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, as benevolent spectators—for exhibitors in the Fine Arts department receive no prize. At Britannia's feet the attendant lion fills the whole foreground. The design for the reverse will probably consist of a wreath surrounding an inscription.

From the statement just issued by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral, it appears that, of the 13,000*l.* borrowed on mortgage from 1859 to 1861 under the special Act of Parliament, 10,000*l.* have hitherto been expended on the external and internal restorations of the transepts, the north and south aisles of the choir, the chapter-house, Ladye Chapel, and Bishop Audley's chapel; and on the external restoration of the north and south aisles of the nave, the north porch, and great cloisters. The 3000*l.* in hand will be absorbed by existing contracts, by the cost of flooring of the nave, and by minor repairs. 8000*l.* more will be needed for the fitting up and flooring of the choir, the external restoration of the tower, for lighting the cathedral, and for fitting up the Ladye Chapel for service. The Dean and Chapter have nearly half that sum in hand or promised, and appeal to the public for the remainder. If funds be forthcoming, the interior works can be completed, and the cathedral opened by October 1862.

The "Art Journal Illustrated Catalogue" of the Great Exhibition of 1851 is to be followed by an "Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862," to be edited by Mr. S. C. Hall. It will be issued with the *Art Journal* in eight monthly parts of that work, commencing with April 1862, each part to consist of 24 illustrated pages, containing about 120 engravings. In 1851 an extra charge was made for those parts of the journal containing the catalogue. In 1862 the price will not be raised. Drawings and photographs are solicited from exhibitors; but no charge will be demanded from the latter for the publication of such objects as are selected for illustration. Of the catalogue for 1851 forty-five thousand copies were circulated; and it has always remained a standard book of reference; but the great cost of its production prevented its being a profitable speculation. We trust that the abolition of the paper duty will materially alter the prospects of the catalogue for 1862. It is to be wished also that the Commissioners of the Exhibition should not again waste a portion of their funds in a vain attempt to do what does not fall within their proper province. Some temporary employment may be found for favoured protégés of the South Kensington authorities by getting up an official illustrated catalogue, but there is not the slightest chance of its being made remunerative. The "Art Journal Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition" is sure to prove a work of general interest and permanent value. And it is exceedingly unfair that the rightful profits of the undertaking should be lessened by competition which has no trading or legitimate basis.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Professor Owen's Paper on *M. du Chaillu's Animals from Equatorial Africa, and especially the Anthropoid Apes.*

ON THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Professor Owen read a paper before Section D. (Zoology and Botany) "On some Objects of Interest, including new Varieties and Species of Animals, brought by M. du Chaillu from the Interior of the Gaboon, Equatorial Africa."

PART I. *The Anthropoid Apes.*

Prof. OWEN communicated the following remarks upon certain of the natural history objects of novelty or interest brought by M. du Chaillu from the interior of the Gaboon, and purchased by the trustees of the British Museum.

Prof. Owen's first knowledge of this zoological collection was derived from a letter sent by M. du Chaillu, dated "Gaboon River, June 13th, 1859," and received at the British Museum in August 1859. After referring to the several excursions into the interior, along the course of the rivers Ovenga, Mounda, Ogobei, &c., which he had made in previous years, and which form the subject of the work published in 1861, M. du Chaillu specified the skins and skeletons of the Gorillas or Ngenas, Kooloo Kamba, Nschiegos, and Nschiego-Mbouvés, which he had collected; offering them, with other varieties, for sale to the British Museum. Prof. Owen replied in a letter dated August 9th, 1859, recommending the transmission of the collection to London for inspection, with which recommendation M. du Chaillu complied, bringing with him all the specimens he had named, together with other objects of natural history; from which he had permitted the selection to be made now forming part of the national collection of zoology.

The skins of the adult male and female, and the young of the *Troglodytes Gorilla*, afforded ample evidence of the true coloration of the species. In the male the rufo-griseous hair extends over the scalp and nape, terminating in a point upon the back. The prevalent grey colour produced by alternate fuscous and light grey traits or annulations of each hair extends over the back, the hair becoming longer upon the nates and down the thighs; the dark fuscous colour gradually prevails as the hair extends down the leg to the ankle. The long hair of the arm and forearm presents the dark fuscous colour; the same tint extends from below the axilla downwards and forwards upon the abdomen, where the darker tint contrasts with the lighter grey upon the back. The scanty hair of the cheeks and chin is dark; the pigment of the naked skin of the face is black. The breast is almost naked; and the hair is worn short, or partially rubbed off, across the back, over the upper borders of the iliac bone; as a consequence, it appears, of the habit ascribed by M. du Chaillu to the great male gorilla, of keeping at the foot of a tree, resting its back against the trunk. The skin of the great male gorilla now mounted in the British Museum exhibits two opposite wounds, the smaller in front, on the left side of the chest, the larger close to the lower part of the right blade-bone; two of the ribs in the skeleton of this animal are broken on the right side, near where the charge had passed through the skin in its course outwards. These marks correspond with the account of the mode of slaughter of the great gorilla described by M. du Chaillu.

In the female the rufous colour of the scalp is deepened by the admixture of hairs with a greater portion of the fuscous tint; which darker tint prevails over the back and thighs, where the light or grey predominates in the male. The hair over the fore part of the trunk is darker, with a more rufous tint than in the male; and in one female the latter colour so prevails upon the nates as to lead M. du Chaillu to notice it as the "red-rumped" variety. The hair is longer, looser, and less wavy on the forepart of the trunk than on the back.

The generally darker character of the "pelage" of the females may partly be due to their being younger animals than the great male with which they are here compared.

In the young male gorilla, 2ft. 6in. high, 1ft. 7in. in the length of head and trunk, and 11in. across the shoulder, the calvarium is covered with a well-defined "skull cap" of reddish-coloured hair. The back part of the head behind the ears, the temples, and chin, are clothed with that mixture of fuscous brown and grey hairs, which cover, with a varying depth of tint, the trunk, arms, and thighs. On the forearm the fuscous hairs become darker in tint, and assume upon the hands the black colour of the chimpanzee. The admixture of greyish white with the fuscous colour is not due so much to entirely white hairs as to an admixture or alternation of that colour with the fuscous tint of the same hair. The lighter tint prevails on the back more than on the belly, where the hair is longer, but not so thick set. The darker colour commences on the rump, and is continued along the lower limbs, increasing upon the feet. The naked part of the skin of the face appears to have been black or of a very dark leaden colour. A few scattered straight, long hairs, mostly black, represent the eyebrows. A narrow moustache borders the upper lip; the whole of the lower lip and sides of the head are covered with the hair of the prevailing grey fuscous colour.

The rich series of skeletons and skulls of the gorilla, brought to England by M. du Chaillu, have illustrated the most important phases of dentition.

The deciduous or milk dentition, exhibited by the youngest specimen, consists, as in the human child, of $i \frac{2-2}{2-2}, c \frac{1-1}{1-1}, m \frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20$; but an interspace equal to half the breadth of the outer incisor divides that tooth from the canine, and the crown of the canine descends nearly two lines below that of the contiguous milk-molar. The maxillo-premaxillary suture exists: the summit of the left premaxillary extends in a linear form between the lower part of the nasal and the maxillary. The frontal joins the squamosal on both sides of the head, the fronto-squamosal suture is 6 lines long.

The deciduous molars differ from those of the human child in the more pointed and trenchant shape of the first, and much larger proportional size of the second.*

In the skull of an older immature specimen the two mid-incisors of the lower jaw have displaced the deciduous pair. The rest of the milk series remain. The first true molar, $m 1$, is in place in both jaws; the crown of the second true molar is just appearing above the alveolus. The length of the skull is 7 in. 6 lines. The maxillo-premaxillary sutures remain; a larger proportion of both premaxillaries intervenes between the nasal and maxillary than in the former skull. The fronto-squamosal suture is 8 lines in length.

In the more advanced young male, with a skull 8 in. 9 lines in length, the deciduous canines remain in both jaws, and the first deciduous molars in the lower jaw. Both premolars are present in the upper jaw, the second is nearly in place in the lower jaw; the first has not displaced the deciduous molar. The deciduous canines remain in both jaws, with the large "gubernacular" foramen on their inner side. The wide aperture behind $m 2$, in both jaws, permits the crown of $m 3$ to be seen nearer the surface than is the point of the permanent canine. The skull of an immature female, measuring 8 in. 6 lines in length, shows the same phase of dentition. Both premolars are in place in the upper jaw, and the second or hinder premolar has newly risen to the lower jaw. The deciduous canines and anterior molar of the lower jaw are retained.

This phase of dentition corresponds best with that exemplified in the human child at between the eighth and tenth years; the difference, however, is shown in the complete placing of the second true molar, whilst the premolar series is incomplete. It is worthy of remark also, in both these instances of the gorilla, that the premolars of the upper jaw have preceded those of the lower jaw, and that the hind premolar has come into place before the front one.

The maxillo-premaxillary sutures are not obliterated on the outer wall of the jaws or on the palate.

In a more advanced female gorilla, which had a very young one at the breast when shot, the last true molars had not emerged in the upper jaw, but had done so in the lower; only, in consequence of the jaw not having acquired its full size, or grown to the length and breadth needed for admitting the full number of grinders in a linear series, parallel with two sides, the last molar had pushed its crown external to the line of the other molars, a malposition, but which most probably would be rectified in the course of growth. The human female sometimes becomes a mother before the wisdom teeth are cut.

In the later development of the canines, and the earlier development of the second molars, of the second dentition, the gorilla differs like the chimpanzees and ourangs from the human order of dental development and succession. An opportunity of observing this order in the lower races of mankind is rare. Professor Owen had availed himself of it in the case of the male and female exhibited in London as specimens of the "dwarf Earth-men" from South Africa. Being permitted to scrutinize their teeth, he found the dentition at the phase indicative of the age of seven years to nine years in the English child; other indications agreed with this evidence of immaturity. The children belonging to the Boschismen tribe were attired and exhibited as adults.

The female had the permanent incisors in place in both jaws: the milk-canines were shed, and the lower permanent one was pushing through the gum. The first premolar, or "bicuspid," had just cut the gum, and

* In a second skull of a gorilla, with only the milk-dentition, the two incisors of the right side, lower jaw, are connate.

showed, with the second milk molar and first true molar, on each side of both jaws. The male had the first pair of permanent incisors in the upper jaw; the milk incisors were shed, but the outer pair had not cut the gum. In the lower jaw the permanent mid-incisors were in place, and the right outer incisor had cut the gum, but not the left outer incisor. The milk canines were shed, and the left permanent canine was just emerging in the lower jaw; in the upper jaw the milk-canines were retained, together with both the milk molars, the first true molar also being in place in both jaws. Availing himself of the dental symbols he had proposed in previous works, Prof. Owen showed that, from the right to the left extreme of the dental series, the teeth in the female Boschisman were:

In the upper jaw ... m 1 | d 4, p 3 | 0 | i 2, i 1 | i 1, i 2 | 0 | p 3, d 4 | m 1;
In the lower jaw ... m 1 | d 4, p 3 | c | i 2, i 1 | i 1, i 2 | c | p 3, d 4 | m 1.

In the male Boschisman, the teeth were:

In the upper jaw ... m 1 | d 4, d 3 | d c | 0, i 1 | i 1, 0 | d c | d 3, d 4 | m 1;
In the lower jaw ... m 1 | d 4, d 3 | 0 | i 2, i 1 | i 1, 0 | c | d 3, d 4 | m 1.

The boy was thus shown to be about a year younger than the girl: both showed the same precedence in development of canines and premolars over the second and third true molars which obtains in the white races.

Troglodytes niger, var. Calvus.

The variety of chimpanzee from the Camma country and from near Cape Lopez, accord specifically in its osteological and hirsute characters with the *Troglodytes niger*. It is stated by M. du Chaillu to be distinguished, by the natives of the Camma as the Nschiego mbouvé, from the common chimpanzee, called by them Nschiego, the surname of the former signifying distinction of tribe. From the characters of the skins and skeletons of males and females of the Nschiego mbouvé, brought by M. du Chaillu to London, Prof. Owen has deduced evidence of a distinct and well-marked variety of *Troglodytes*. In every adult specimen the head is bald from a line passing from ear to ear, behind the sagittal suture forwards, and the hair gradually thins off from the occiput to this bald tract; in the young the hair is short, scanty, and thin upon the parietals and frontal.

The occiput, neck, fore part of the body, the arms, and upper two-thirds of the back, are covered, as in *Troglodytes niger*, with long, thick black hair; but the lower third of the back and back part of the thighs are covered with brownish grey hairs; these are mixed with black hairs on the fore part of the thighs, and the black predominates on the legs, the hands and feet being black, and hairy on the back part to the separation of the digits. The external ears are smaller than in the ordinary *Troglodytes niger*.

M. du Chaillu* states that the young of the var. *calvus* "has a very white pale face;" that of the young *Trog. niger* being of a darker flesh colour; both acquiring the leaden black hue by age.

Another effect of age is interesting, from its analogy to the common outward sign of senility in man, viz., "grey hairs," and it may be common to both varieties of Chimpanzee; it is shown in the skin of an old male of the var. *calvus*, in the Du Chaillu collection, now in the British Museum.

In this skin, the lower part of the back, the back of the head and whiskers, the fore-arm, particularly at the elbow, and the greater part of the legs, are more or less grey, with an admixture of almost white hairs, and with a loss of colour towards the end of many of the darker hairs. The upper part of the head in advance of the ears is bald, and becomes gradually so from the back part of the head, the hair becoming finer and shorter upon the bald part, upon which most of the epiderm remains, distinguished from the dry corium by the dark leaden-coloured pigmental layer. In the darker part of the pelage, across the shoulders and upper arm, there is an admixture of whitish hairs, which are more abundant in the hair of the fore-part of the trunk. All the hair has a slightly wavy or subspiral character.

In the foot, the forepart of the astragalus and navicular make a well-marked prominence behind the base of the hallux.

The skull of this specimen shows a low interparietal ridge and a stronger occipital one. The upper incisors have been worn to the stumps, which have been covered by a gum, the dried remains of which are preserved upon the absorbed and rounded part of their alveoli. The right upper canine has lost its crown, and shows a cavity entering the fang, the border of which has been smoothly rounded by attrition. The left canine and first premolar are gone, with obliteration of their alveoli in the lower jaw: more than half the crown of the molars has been worn away in both jaws.

To the above "bald variety" of chimpanzee M. du Chaillu ascribes the habit of building a shelter, made with the branches of trees, elevated generally from 20 feet to 30 feet; they tie together with wild vines the branches they have collected, and there is below the shelter, which has the shape of an umbrella, a horizontal branch on which they rest. The male sleeps under one shelter, and the female under another on a neighbouring tree.

The attention of future travellers should be directed to ascertain whether this constructive faculty be exercised by one or more varieties of the chimpanzee; and a specimen of the umbrella-like shelter would be highly desirable for a museum of natural history.

Troglodytes niger, var. Kooloo.

M. du Chaillu states† that his attention was called to this variety by hearing, when exploring the Ashankolo Mountains, the cry of "Kooloo, kooloo!"—a cry very different, he affirms, from that of the common or bald varieties of chimpanzee. The skin and skeleton of the male specimen killed by M. du Chaillu have been secured for the British Museum.

The kooloo, called kooloo-kamba by the natives, presents the large ears and the dark, almost black, fuscous character of the pelage of *Trog. niger*. The hair is wanting upon a triangular space above the superorbital ridge, beginning short, and gradually lengthening on the hinder part of the

scalp. The fuscous portions of the hair give that character to the sides of the head and the under part of the chin. The hair is longer and less wavy than in the gorilla. It becomes less dark in the lower part of the back; is wanting on the lower part of the sacrum and ischial tuberosities: it is black immediately round the vent. The rufo-fuscous tint mingles with the dark in the hair of the legs; on the arms the dark tint prevails.

Professor Owen then proceeded to give the details of his comparison of the skeleton of the kooloo with that of adult males of the other two varieties (common and bald) of the chimpanzee.

In the male chimpanzee compared the incisors were rather more worn, and the crowns of both upper canines were worn down to a level with the premolars, each showing a cavity entering the fang; in the kooloo the right canine was in the same condition, the left had the inner half abraded. The dentition was identical, save that the specimen of the *Troglodytes niger* exhibited, as an anomaly, a small supplementary tooth on the right side, behind m 3; this supernumerary had a tuberculate crown, two lines in long diameter. The premaxillaries of the kooloo are rather shorter than in the common or bald chimpanzee; the frontal region is more convex. In none of the skulls compared did the temporal ridges meet. In all the cranial sutures were obliterated. The occipital crest was rather more developed in the kooloo-kamba than in the other varieties.

In the adult *Troglodytes niger*, described in the "Zoological Transactions," (Tom. cit. p. 351), the iliac bones are flat anteriorly; as they also are in the adult skeleton in the British Museum.

In the skeleton of the old male *calvus* the iliac bones are slightly concave forwards at their outer part, but are convex in the same degree transversely at the upper and inner part. In the kooloo the iliac concavity is more general, though slight. In all the varieties the ischial tuberosities have the ape-like expansion and outward extension; and the first sacral vertebra answers to the last lumbar in man; the homologue of the penultimate lumbar also joins the iliacs by its thick and short transverse processes. In the old male *calvus* a pair of ribs is developed from the vertebra answering to the second lumbar in man, leaving only two transverse processes between it and the ilium, and making the number of pairs of ribs fourteen.

The pubic tuberosities are more developed in the chimpanzee than in the kooloo-kamba, and rather more so than in the *calvus*.

Other marks of the variety exemplified by the so-called "kooloo-kamba" were indicated in the subjoined table of measurements taken from its skeleton, and from that of an adult male *Troglodytes niger*, to which are added some dimensions from that of the old male, var. *calvus*, and from that of the adult male gorilla:

TABLE OF ADMEASUREMENTS.—TROGLODYTES NIGER.

	Var. Kooloo.		Var. Chimpanzee	
	In. lines.		In. lines.	
Length of skull frominion to forepart of pre-maxillary	7	3	7	2
Length from glabella toinion	5	6	5	3
Longest diameter of foramen magnum	1	1	1	0
Breadth at post-mental prominence	5	0	4	10
Breadth at upper border of squamosal	4	1	3	10½
Breadth behind the orbits	2	9	2	10
Breadth across zygomata	5	8	5	0
Breadth across middle of orbits, from outside	4	3½	4	2
Length, from lower end of nasal to that of pre-maxillary	1	10	1	11½
Length, from ditto to upper part of glabella	1	9½	1	9
Length of bony palate	2	9½	2	10
Breadth between canines	1	7	1	6
Breadth between last molars	1	5½	1	5½
Breadth across the four incisors	1	6	1	4
Length of lower temporal opening	2	2	2	2
Length of molar series	1	8	1	8*
Transverse breadth of last upper molar (m. 3) ...	0	5½	0	5½*
Antero-posterior breadth of m 3	0	4½	0	4½*

* This agreement is significant of specific relationship.

	Var. Kooloo.		Var. Chimpanzee.		Var. Calvus. Old male.	
	In. lines.		In. lines.		In. lines.	
Length from back of condyle to fore-end of lower jaw	5	4	5	2	5	4½
Height of ascending ramus	3	3	2	8	2	11½
Breadth on the level of the molars	2	0½	1	10	1	10
Breadth from angle to angle	3	2	3	3	3	10
Depth below first premolar	1	0	1	1½	1	2
Depth of symphysis	1	7½	1	7	1	9
Breadth of four incisors (lower)	1	3½	1	1½	(not here)	
Length of molar series (lower)	1	9	1	10	1	10
Diagonal of ascending ramus, from coronoid to angle	2	11	2	5	2	9½

MEASUREMENTS OF PELVIS.

	Var. Kooloo.		Var. Chimpanzee.		Var. Calvus.		Gorilla. Male.	
	In. lines.		In. lines.		In. lines.		In. lines.	
From one antero-superior spine to the other	11	0	10	0	10	10	15	5
Length of os innominatum	11	0	11	0	11	6	13	7
Greatest breadth of ilium	5	3	4	6	4	9	8	0
Greatest breadth of sacrum ...	3	1	2	6	2	11	3	6
From the antero-superior spine to the acetabulum	4	11	5	6	5	0	5	6
Antero-posterior diameter of the entry of the pelvis	4	11	5	0	5	1	6	9
Transverse diameter of ditto ...	4	2	4	0	4	1	5	0
Breadth across the ischial tuberosities	5	9	6	0	6	4	7	2
Length of the symphysis pubis	2	5	2	9	2	7½	2	11

* Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, June 1861, p. 296.

† Ib., Nov. 1860, p. 360.

Such indications of the range or extent and direction of the varieties observable in the Chimpanzees (*Troglodytes*), like those previously indicated in the Orangs (*Pithecia*, Trans. Zool. Soc., Vol. IV., p. 165, 1856), become of some interest and importance as the survey of such in other species advances. Zoologists were under great obligations to M. du Chaillu for his valuable contributions to our knowledge of these varieties in the anthropoid apes of Africa. With regard to those of Borneo, Prof. Owen quoted the following from his Memoir of 1856: "The *Pithecia moin* may, therefore, *quoad* its origin, be an old established, and now permanent dwarfed variety of *Pithecia Satyrus*. I apprehend that few naturalists, nowadays, in describing and proposing a name for what they call "a new species," use that term to signify what was meant by it twenty or thirty years ago, that is, an originally distinct creation, maintaining its primitive distinction by obstructive generative peculiarities. The proposer of the new species now intends to state no more than he actually knows—as, for example, that the difference on which he founds the specific character are constant in individuals of both sexes, so far as observation has reached, and that they are not due to domestication or to artificially superinduced external circumstances, or to any outward influence within his cognisance: that the species is wild, or is such as it appears by nature. It becomes, therefore, a matter of convenience, if not of necessity, to indicate the species by a distinct name, in the imparting of zoological knowledge." (Trans. Zool. Soc., Vol. IV., p. 177).

In the debate which followed, in which the President (C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.); John M. Mitchell, P.R.A., S.A.; P. Selater, M.A.; and others, took parts, many points in the paper were touched upon.

Dr. E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.D., M.R.I.A., one of the secretaries, read a short paper from Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, further treating of the African ape, particularly as to the height of the species.

Professor OWEN concurred with the paper, adding that he had no evidence of any gorilla exceeding five feet four inches in its ordinary position. Of course they must add somewhat to the height of the bones, particularly in the males, in allowance for those enormous masses of muscle that covered the sides of the cranium and worked the jaws. The breadth of the chest was immense, being double that of the strongest man. The collar bones were of enormous size, as well as those supporting the arm bones and powerful hands. These exaggerations appeared the greater in contrast with the diminutive height of the animal, which depended upon the comparative shortness of the lower limbs; it was as if the body and upper limbs of a giant of eight or nine feet were placed upon the lower limbs of a stout dwarf.

In reply to an invitation from the Rev. Dr. Munro, M. DU CHAILLU came forward, and mounted the platform amidst the hearty plaudits of the crowded assembly. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for the kind feelings you have shown towards me. I can only say that since my arrival in England I have received so much kindness that I love the country as much as any Englishman can do.

The Rev. Mr. HIGGINS asked if there was anything in the habit of the gorilla that would account for that enormous development of muscle and bony structure on the head and chest? Did its mode of living give occasion for such enormous strength?

Prof. OWEN replied that the only European, or white man, who had had the opportunity of observing their habits was the gentleman who had just left the platform. Before learning from him (M. du Chaillu), and reading his account, the only knowledge he (Prof. Owen) had of that singular, stupendous, and most repulsive animal, was derived from very vague, second-hand reports, brought by navigators who traded for palm oil to the Gaboon, and came to Bristol and other ports, and these were reports they had received from missionaries at the Gaboon, or from the natives, or through the missionaries from the natives. Therefore, the knowledge possessed of the habits of the gorilla were very vague and uncertain until they received the definite information of observed habits which M. du Chaillu had brought us. He would therefore rather request M. du Chaillu to answer the question himself, because if he (Prof. Owen) were to do so, he would only be repeating what he had heard from M. du Chaillu.

M. DU CHAILLU again mounted the platform, and asked that the question should be repeated, for he had not distinctly heard it. [The question related to the supposed use of the enormous strength of the gorilla, and M. Du Chaillu was further asked if he had seen the gorilla employ its immense strength.] M. du Chaillu said he had seen the gorilla break trees. The animal was very fond of the sap of certain trees. The trees broken measured about 4 in. in diameter. He did not say it was the hardest wood, but it was tolerably hard wood, and he could see on the tree the gnawings of the gorilla's tusks. The arm of the animal was exceedingly powerful, but he could not say exactly for what object it was so created. He had seen a man knocked down by it, who died. The gorilla did not go much upon trees; the large ones he never saw upon trees. He imagined that the arm of the animal was its chief means of defence, for when the monster advanced to the attack he used this powerfully strong arm. He did not know of any animals that fought with the gorilla; he never saw such combats. He had heard accounts of them, but he fancied that they proceeded more from the imagination of the natives than from truth. He wished he had seen a fight between a leopard or elephant and a gorilla; but he doubted if such contests took place. He thought these animals would be shy of one another, being so powerful. The ribs of the man who was killed were broken, and the gorilla was strong enough to break any man's arm. The beating of the animal's chest with its long arms sounded like the beating of a drum, and it must require tremendous power to bring such sounds out of bones and muscles. He described it as a terrible sight to see him beat his chest. M. du Chaillu next described the awkward attempts of the gorilla to walk. They had to sit down and rest, after going a little distance, because they walked with the greatest difficulty. The body was too large to be supported on its short and crooked legs. He hoped other travellers would follow him, so that more might be known

about the habits of this wonderful beast. The little he had made known would, he hoped, incite others to discover more.

Mr. ELLIOTT: What is the nature of the country inhabited by the *Troglodytes*? Is it subject to inundation?

M. DU CHAILLU: Yes. All that part of Africa is subject to inundation. It rains nine months of the year there.

Dr. LANKESTER had no doubt that the audience would be deeply obliged to Professor Owen if he would point out what he thought was the difference between these great monkeys, which were supposed to be most closely related to man, and man himself.

Professor OWEN said he rose with great pleasure to endeavour to respond to the request of his fellow-labourer, Dr. Lankester, knowing, however, that what he had to say would be nothing new to his zoological friends. If he were to express what he felt after the discussions which had taken place on the resemblances and the differences organically between the anthropoid apes and man, it would be somewhat as follows: First, of course, it must be borne in mind that our organical philosophy had long since shown that man was no exceptional speciality in animal structure, but, as it were, the sum and crown of the series of developments that were to be traced from ourselves down to the lowest of the vertebrate series. For example, taking the skull of a cod-fish, one could point out on that head about 95 per cent. of the bones in our own head, and they were called by the same names, being in the same relative positions, and having the same general relation to the nerves and parts of the brain and vessels. Well, when that could be done in a generally progressive and increasing degree from the fish up to man, they saw at once what a close general conformity of fundamental type our body was built out of. As we approached nearer to man that resemblance became more and more close, and consequently the difference became more and more interesting and important. What then were the differences between the gorilla and the boschman, the negro, or the lowest in form of our species? First, there was a difference in the position of the innermost digit of the lower limb. In the gorilla it was turned at a greater or less angle from the other digits, and was, in fact, an opposable digit; it was a thumb; it was not a great toe, as in man, nor parallel with the other toes; it was relatively stronger than the other digits, and was associated with a broader foot, having the heel bone flatter below; it was also associated with a different relative position of the joints upon which the leg rested, with other modifications to give a broader basis of support to the whole frame. Then there were corresponding modifications of essentially the same bones throughout the vertebral column and the ribs. In man a greater number of the lumbar vertebrae were left free, and the ribs were limited to twelve pairs; there were thirteen in the gorilla. Next, the upper limbs were made in an harmonious kind of proportion to the lower limbs, not longer, but somewhat shorter. Every joint showed as it were a perfection of structure. The thumb of the hand was made relatively larger, and could be applied more distinctly as a prehensile organ to each digit, so that it became a perfect instrument and organ of free will and rational intelligence. These differences were associated with still greater modifications of the skull. There were the same bones and the same relative position, but there was an almost hydrocephalous expansion of the head in man as compared with the gorilla. The brain cavity in man was a fine globular part, with which we associated the idea of highest beauty, and the Greeks exaggerated it to show that beauty; yet there was a connection between the vast head of man and the mere spines sticking up in the head of a fish. In the brain itself there was a marked and certainly a sudden increase of size in all directions, which was due chiefly, if not wholly, to one particular part of the brain called the cerebral hemispheres. Professor Owen pointed out other and more abstruse differences between the structure of man and the ape, which, though apparently unimportant in themselves, were of the highest significance when viewed collectively and in contrast. The gorilla maintained an erect position with difficulty, and hobbled in an awkward manner rather than walked, being obliged to sit down and rest every twenty yards before he could come up to the attack. What were the other great differences between man and the ape? There was first the marked difference of speech. This was the one great distinction between every variety of our race and all the lower animals, with whom there was no nearer approach to it than the utterance of a kind of instinctive cry, a roar and bellow of rage, or a shriek of alarm; this was all that the highest apes could do in the way of speech. He confessed his entire ignorance of the mode in which it had pleased our Creator to establish our species, as it was said, "out of the dust of the earth." By what marvellous process all that might be accomplished was not told to us, nor need it be. Without, therefore, having any kind of idea in his own mind, or any sense of a proof, or a demonstration, or an approximation, how man originated, he was quite open to any evidence that might be vouchsafed to us, and if in future investigations we should get a little more satisfactory insight into the origin of our own species, they would most gladly accept it. All that knowledge would still leave us just where we are for any of those considerations in which we were supremely interested, namely, that with those higher powers associated with this glorious frame of ours, was coupled what had been revealed to us—a responsibility for the use of it.

On Monday the President of the Section read the following letter, which he had received from Dr. John Edward Gray, of the British Museum:

British Museum, September 6, 1861.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR,—It is with much regret that I feel myself called upon to correct an error which appears in the report of Professor Owen's paper on the gorilla, &c., contained in the *Times* of this day. Professor Owen is there represented as stating that "the skin of the great gorilla now in the British Museum exhibits two opposite wounds, the smaller in front of the left side of the chest, the larger close to the lower part of the right blade bone. Two of the ribs in the skeleton of this animal are broken on the right side, near where the charge has passed through the skin in its course outwards." As this would appear to offer a direct contradiction to a statement made by myself, I cannot (although at present labouring under a severe attack of illness, and writing from a sick chamber) pass it over in silence. My attention was called to the

subject by observation offered an invariably affirmed that and men has been Owen's p skin was that est friends. hole in the in the nap in the thi which pas neither sk side of th beneath th utterly un consider interest in many nar but I am are open t shall be o remain, y Profess

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MR. or by the S writings to the sequel to Saxon S Poste, as mate Mary's Mr. W the Fro Masonr edited by the late 1820 to Lupton's and Mar Messrs. Cord," West;

subject by Mr. Joseph Beck, the well-known microscopist, who first made the observation that none of the skins of the gorilla exhibited by M. du Chaillu offered any evidence of having been shot in the forepart of the chest, as invariably stated in his "Narrative." My own examination entirely confirmed this remark, and the unanimous conclusion of numerous sportsmen and men of science, who have since examined both skins and skeletons, has been to the same effect. The skin and skeleton referred to in Professor Owen's paper are both, as stated, in the British Museum. While the skin was being stuffed at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Wilson, I paid a visit to that establishment, in the company of Mr. Grove, the secretary, and several friends. I then inquired of Mr. Wilson whether he had observed any bullet-hole in the chest, and he stated that he had not, but pointed out to me two holes in the nape of the neck (now filled with putty); there are also two large holes in the thin portion of the hinder part of the skull belonging to the same skin which pass through the bone, and are quite sufficient to have caused death. In neither skin nor skeleton is there any evidence of a gunshot entering on the left side of the chest; and the fracture of three (not of two) ribs on the right side beneath the scapula, and the supposed corresponding rent in the skin, are so utterly unlike the effects of a gunshot, that no sportsman could possibly so consider them. These facts so easily verified that I trust all who feel an interest in the subject will examine and decide for themselves. I might cite many names of high authority in corroboration of what I have here advanced, but I am not disposed to appeal to any authority, however great, where the facts are open to the inspection of all. On these, and these only, I rest my case. I shall be obliged by the reading of this letter in the Natural History Section, and remain, yours faithfully,

JOHN EDW. GRAY.

Professor Babington.

The President added that he had addressed a note to Professor Owen, hoping that he would be able to meet and converse with him on the subject. But, unfortunately, the Professor was just on the point of leaving Manchester for two or three days, and was at that moment away. He had received a note, from which Professor Owen requested him to read a few words; but as Mr. Owen did not know the nature of Dr. Gray's letter, he could not, of course, answer it. Professor Owen said that he merely recorded his observations of two points or holes in the stuffed skins of the great male gorilla—one small and the opposite one large; the two ribs opposite had been fractured just before death, and the fractured end was stained with blood, there being no evidence of repair. His observations were made before as well as after the stuffing of the skin.

Mr. P. L. SCLATER (Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park) said that when he examined the skull, he thought he saw a bullet mark in the back of it. He had asked Professor Owen whether he had observed it, and received an answer in the negative. He had not made any special observation of the skin, but he had put the question to Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Wilson, who prepared the skin, and they both told him that there was a hole in the neck.

Mr. JOSEPH BECK said that, as his name had been mentioned by Dr. Gray, he wished to say that he could not observe these bullet wounds. In the absence of those most interested, he did not think it right to call their statements in question, or to bring forward what one imagined to be proofs in the case.

Dr. LANKESTER said he had communicated to M. du Chaillu the substance of Dr. Gray's letter. That gentleman's reply was, that the charge was an old one; and that, as he had answered it so frequently, he did not think it necessary to come and answer it again.

MISCELLANEA.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON a grand show of Dahlias and other cut flowers was held in the gardens of the New Horticultural Society. In spite of the popular fiction that "everybody" is supposed to be out of town, the large and gaily-dressed throng offered a convincing proof that "somebody" was left behind to come to Kensington and admire the flowers and each other. In every respect the affair passed off most satisfactorily; the flowers were as gay and as beautiful as the ladies, which is saying a great deal, and the excellent bands of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers added the charm of music to the gratification of the eye. The cut flowers which formed the main part of the show were

dahlias, roses, hollyhocks, German and French asters, gladioluses, phloxes, verbenas, and a miscellaneous collection, in which chrysanthemums and geraniums largely figured. There was also a rich and tempting collection of peaches, nectarines, grapes, oranges, and other fruits.

The *Evening Herald* of Monday says: "An unfounded statement has appeared in some of the daily papers, alleging that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has been seriously indisposed and confined to his bed. We are authorised to announce that there is not the slightest ground for these rumours, the right hon. baronet enjoying better health than he has done for years past."

OBITUARY.

BATEMAN, THOMAS, Esq., of Lomberdale House and Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, an eminent archaeologist, died at Middleton, in the fortieth year of his age. Mr. Bateman was all his life devoted to antiquarian pursuits, and we have even now before us a learned and interesting volume entitled "Ten Years' Diggings in the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Grave-mounds." From an eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed gentleman contributed to the *Derby Telegraph* of the 31st ult., by his intimate friend, Mr. Llewelyn Jewitt, we gather the following particulars: "As an antiquary Mr. Bateman ranked high, and had an European fame for his knowledge, and for the extensive researches which he had for years engaged in in antiquarian and ethnological pursuits. His excavations in the grave-mounds of Derbyshire and the adjoining counties, extending over a period of more than twenty years, have resulted in the bringing together of such a collection of Celtic remains as no other museum, public or private, has or ever can contain. These were deposited in his museum at his seat, Lomberdale House, as were also the extensive and truly valuable collections of coins and antiquities which he had so industriously gathered together and purchased from every available source. At this seat also, and at Middleton Hall, he had one of the most extensive and valuable libraries in the provinces, and also a fine collection of ancient manuscripts. To all these he, with that kindly and generous feeling which characterised him, gave access to all inquiring minds; and it is not too much to say that there is not an antiquary or writer of note living, who has not in some way or other profited by his labours, and by his knowledge and experience. As an author, too, Mr. Bateman was well known, and his 'Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire,' his 'Catalogue of Antiquities,' and his 'Ten Years' Diggings in the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Grave-mounds'—the latter a work only issued from the press a fortnight before his decease—are highly prized. Besides these, his contributions to the *Journal of British Archaeological Association* and to other kindred works, and his papers on various subjects in the 'Reliquary' are the most valuable which those publications contain. At the time of his decease two other works from his pen were announced as at press, and he was also engaged in other literary matters for the publication to which we have referred. The family of Bateman is one of high antiquity in the county of Derby, having been settled at Hartington since the reign of Henry VI. and at other places in the same district since the thirteenth century. From one branch of the Hartington family, a Mr. Bateman was descended. He was the only child of William Bateman, Esq., F.S.A. (by his wife Mary, daughter of James Crompton, Esq.), a man of deep learning and research, who was the founder of the magnificent library and museum which his son has extended. The father of Mr. William Bateman, the grandfather of the gentleman now deceased, was Thomas Bateman, Esq., the purchaser of the Middleton estates, who was High Sheriff of the county of Derby in the year 1823, and who died in 1847. The late Thomas Bateman, Esq., was born at Rowsley in November, 1821. In 1835, when fourteen years of age, he lost his father, who died in June that year. In 1847 he married Sarah, daughter of William Parker, Esq., of Middleton, and by her, who survives him, leaves issue one son and four daughters. His son, Thomas William Bateman, who will succeed him in his estates, was born in 1852, and is consequently only in the tenth year of his age.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH publishes Mr. Haigh's two volumes on Anglo-Saxon history, the first on "The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons: being a Harmony of the 'Historia Britonum,' the writings of Gildas, the 'Brut,' and the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the events of the fifth and sixth centuries;" and the second, as a sequel to the preceding, an examination of the value of "the Anglo-Saxon Sagas as aids to History;" also another volume by Mr. Beale Poste, on "Celtic Inscriptions on Gaulish and British Coins," as materials for the early history of Britain. A history of St. Mary's Abbey, and the Monastery and Town of Melrose, by Mr. Wade, comes from Mr. Jack of Edinburgh. Mr. Spencer, the Freemasons' publisher, issues a "History and Articles of Masonry," from an unpublished manuscript in the British Museum, edited by Mr. Matthew Cooke; and "Illustrations of Masonry," by the late Mr. W. Preston, with the historical portion continued from 1820 to 1860, by the Rev. Dr. George Oliver. Dr. Walsh's and Mr. Lupton's great book on the Horse in the Stable and Field, his Varieties and Management in Health and Disease, appears under the care of Messrs. Routledges. In fiction we have Mr. Shirley Brooks's "Silver Cord," reprinted from *Once a Week*, and Mr. Corkrans' "East and West; or, Once upon a Time." And, in theology, "Notes on the

Epistle to the Hebrews," by the Rev. E. H. Knowles; "Village Sermons," by the Rev. J. W. Giles; and "Essays and Reviews Considered in Relation to the Current Principles and Fallacies of the Day," by the Rev. H. A. Woodgate. Mr. W. H. Allen publishes a handsome volume on "The Forests and Gardens of South India," by Dr. Hugh Cleghorn.

We reckon everybody is thoroughly tired of the discussion concerning Paper Duties and Rag Duties, yet as a matter of business we give in another column the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Export Duty on Rags. The paper-makers prayed for and obtained this Committee, and before them spread their wrongs in all their amplitude, but unfortunately they were unable to prevent a cruel mitigation of their sad story in the testimonies of the witnesses who were examined. The Blue Book containing their evidence is replete with matter of interest to the trade and all who take concern in the paper manufacture. To discuss this evidence in any of its bearings would be to go over ground with which all are familiar to weariness; besides, we are on the brink of a great change in the paper world, in which hopes and fears will soon be realised or falsified in events which seldom, in any case, completely justify either the prophets of woe or of joy. The recommendation of

the Committee "that the British Government should continue strenuous exertions to effect the removal of all restrictions abroad upon the export of all paper-making materials," is one in which Free-traders and Protectionists will with one voice concur; unless there should be some rag collectors who are well pleased that foreign rags should be excluded from England anyhow, in order that their industry may be encouraged and rewarded.

The French press this week comes out well. In export business there has been a falling off, and the exporters of course grumble, but many new books of importance have been brought into the market. Taking all things together, the Paris publishers issued last week twice their usual number of books. The average is two hundred; last week the number of books registered was considerably over four hundred. And yet, of these four hundred books, there is not much to notice. Among them are comprised many devout books, and books which never have been printed unless to please the authors; and also books which, judging by their titles, had better never have been printed at all. But of books which will bear reading and comment, we may mention, "Du passé et de l'avenir des Haras," by Francisque-Michel—certainly a book about studs and horses, but one which carries you into Anglo-Franco history. A book for antiquaries is "Collection de dalles tumulaires de la Normandie," photographed by M. le Métayer-Masselin. In the quarto form, and well illustrated, this is just the volume for those who like graveyard selections. The monumental brasses and gravestones, represented by photography, leave nothing to be desired. Frail monuments of the dead, "squeezing in" upon the altar, they are nevertheless here telling their middle-age history, and not much caring, in their present state of dilapidation, whether they are received as testimonies of the past or not. "Catherine II., sa cour et la Russie en 1772, par Sabathier de Cabres," will amuse those who are fond of the gossip of a court. We know just a trifle more of the court life in Russia in the last century; but we know little more about the actors.

To-day appears the first two volumes of "L'Histoire de l'Empire Romain par Laurentie," to be completed in four volumes. Leclercq's *filles* has on sale a beautiful edition in two volumes of La Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles," from the Didot edition of 1795, with engravings executed by Duplessis Bertault. Only two hundred copies were printed. The same publisher has also for sale a few copies of the "Histoire de Manon Lescaut," from the Didot edition of 1797. Among the brochures of the week we have from Dentu's: "Si j'étais Pape," by J. M. Cayla; "Londres," by Louis d'Estampes; "César, sauve la France plus de jésuites!"; and "Lutte du principe clérical et du principe laïque dans l'enseignement," by L. A. Meunier. The Count de Montalembert is still active with his pen. On Tuesday last he caused to appear a rather bulky pamphlet, "Une Nation en Deuil: la Pologne en 1861." There is no end to the useful purposes to which photography may not be put. M. A. Bertrand, the Paris publisher, will shortly bring out a "Collection de machines à vapeur," photographed, under the direction of Lieut. L. du Temple, by M. A. Bernier, of Breteuil. It will be finished in twelve parts, each containing six plates. Michaud's "Biographie Universelle" has advanced to Tome XXX., which includes *Na—Nog*. The "Almanach d'Illustration pour 1862" is announced by Marc and Co. M. Franck, of the Rue de Richelieu, the Russian bookseller and publisher, has a brochure, entitled "L'église russe est-elle libre?" and the "Maison impériale de Russie"—a genealogical table from 1762 to 1861. The same publishers issue three times a month a journal—*The Future*—in the Russian language, under the direction of Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff. Eighteen numbers are on sale. M. Hachette has just put forth "Le Théâtre Impossible," a collection of proverbs and comedies, by M. E. About.

"Licht und Schatten," edited from rare manuscripts, by Victor Richard, pastor of the Reformed Protestant community of Dresden, is an interesting volume. It is a gathering together of all that can throw light upon German manners and customs of the sixteenth century. We were not then extremely polite ourselves, but it would appear that the Germans were rather behind us. If we could eat in those days, the Germans could drink.

Germani possunt cunctos labores,
O utinam possunt, tam tolerare sitim!

And when Charles V., attended by his Spanish courtiers, was passing an ale-house, one of his courtiers remarked: "What sturdy fellows these Germans are, I regret that they drink so much." Charles replied: "True, indeed, and if they do get drunk, it is to prevent Spaniards getting into mischief." This, on literary grounds, is a curious volume, and one which will likely be appealed to for its notices of middle-age manners and customs in Germany. Let us forget what we were ourselves about the same epoch, and let us say, hardily, that in the sixteenth century the German mind was easily tickled with a straw, supposing a great man or the great man's dependent was the tickler. In the volume there are lots of sixteenth century riddles; such as, "What animal most resembles the wolf?" The answer is, "The wolfess"—but the difference of language is sometimes fatal to a joke. "Why does not the wolf look behind him when he is running?—Because he has no eyes in his behind." "From whence goes everything, and whereto?—From youth to age?" "What is that which goes into the wood and

looks behind it?—The axe of the peasant when he holds the handle." "What, when a man goes first into a sausage-shop, does he smell?—His nose." "How often can you shave the beard?—Once only, because after the first time you shave stubble." "Who was it that slew the fourth part of the human race?—Cain, when he slew his brother, because there were then only living Adam, Eve, and himself." Proverbs occur, such as: "When the mouse has enough the meal is better; hunger is a good cook; thanks are toll free." Old German usages, customs, and manners are freely discussed in this volume. Perhaps we may have the opportunity of quoting from it more freely.

In Denmark has appeared a "Bookseller's Annual"—the second year of its publication—upon much the same plan as the German "Bookseller's Annual," published by Schulz. We learn from it that the Danish Booksellers' Association dates from 1837, and is composed of 26 members; the Norwegian Association dates from 1851, and numbers 53 members; and the Swedish Association, which was founded in 1843, has 63 members. In Copenhagen there are 78 bookselling houses; 128 in the rest of Denmark; 19 in Christiania; 50 in the rest of Norway; 22 in Stockholm; 90 in the Swedish provinces; and 14 in Finland.

MESSRS. BELL AND DALDY have in the press a work on Home Life in Palestine; and a new volume of sermons by the author of "The Second Adam and His Birth."

REV. C. H. ADAMS has written another boy's book, which Messrs. Routledge will publish next week, entitled "Schoolboy Honour: a Tale of Halmuinster College."

M. GUSTAVE MASSON, of Harrow school, has in the press a Class-book of French Literature, with Biographical Notices, Notes, and Chronological Tables, which Messrs. A. and C. Black will publish.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY in 1831 issued 11,090,259 tracts and books, and in 1860 its issues were 41,710,203—being an increase of 276 per cent.

MR. WALTER THORNBURY'S "Cross Country" will be published by Messrs. S. Low, Son, and Co. next week, in one volume.

THE SPORTING HERALD, a new paper at a penny, is announced to appear every Tuesday and Friday.

THE QUEEN, the new illustrated lady's newspaper, commenced life last Saturday, presenting its readers with a photograph of her Majesty and a plate of the fashions as supplements. To-day the supplement is a muslin pocket-handkerchief.

LITTLE BIRD RED, AND LITTLE BIRD BLUE, a tale of the woods in verse for children, is announced by Messrs. S. Low, Son, and Co.

THE Weekly Times, a large twopenny newspaper published on Saturday and Sunday, reduces its price to-day to one penny, maintaining its old size. This must either work its ruin or carry it into a success which will seriously affect its brother twopennies, such as *Lloyd's News of the World*, *Reynolds's*, &c.

MESSRS. W. AND R. CHAMBERS promise "that in consequence of the repeal of the Paper Duty they will be enabled, with the commencement of the next volume of their *Journal*, in January 1862, to present its readers with a sheet of better material than has hitherto been practicable. Earnest efforts will also be made to improve the literature of the work, so that, in the increased competition of able and worthy rivals, the father of its class may yet be able to retain a fair share of popular favour."

A NEW DAILY COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER for London is announced for October, to be called the "Morning Shipping News, and Commercial Advertiser: a Daily Record of Maritime and Trade Intelligence," by the Editor and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*. In Liverpool a similar paper is to be started entitled, "The Liverpool Journal of Commerce and Daily Shipping and Mercantile Advertiser." The first number is announced to appear on the 1st of October next, Mr. Henry Greenwood, long connected with the newspaper press of Liverpool, being the proprietor and publisher. Both papers will exclude politics, and confine themselves solely to mercantile affairs.

MISS FAITHFULL, of the Victoria Press, reports, "We have undertaken a weekly newspaper, the *Friend of the People*, and a quarterly, the *Law Magazine*; we have printed an appeal case for the House of Lords, and have had a considerable amount of Chancery printing, with sermons and pamphlets from all parts of the kingdom—and I have recently secured the valuable co-operation of a partner in Miss Hays, who has long worked in the movement as one of the editors of the *Englishwoman's Journal*, and as an active member of the committee of management of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women."

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO. announce for publication, in large folio, the *fac-similes* of certain portions of the Gospel of St. Matthew and of the Epistles of St. James and Jude, written on papyrus in the first century, and preserved in the Egyptian Museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq., Liverpool, with a portrait of St. Matthew, from a fresco painting at Mount Athos. It will be edited, and illustrated with notes and historical and literary prolegomena, in English, containing confirmatory *fac-similes* of the same portions of Holy Scripture from papyrus and parchment MSS. in the monasteries of Mount Athos, of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, of St. Sabba in Palestine, and other sources, by the Discoverer, Dr. C. Simonides.

SWIFT PRINTING.—The proprietors of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, having opened their office to the members of the British Association, have had many visitors to look at their ten-cylinder printing machine. This machine can produce 20,000 impressions per hour, and is known as "Hoe and Company's Ten-Cylinder Rotary Printing Machine." In the same place a six-cylinder machine which can throw off 12,000 an hour is at work. The ten-cylinder machine is the only one of the kind in the provinces, and there are only four of the same size in the kingdom, the other three being in London. The capabilities of these machines may be judged from the fact that upwards of four tons weight of paper were printed by them in the course of Friday night, that being the usual quantity required for the daily and weekly impression of the *Examiner* and *Times* every Saturday.

WOODEN PAPER.—It is said, remarks the *Mechanics' Magazine*, that a French lady has succeeded in manufacturing excellent paper from wood, and at a price much lower than that made from rags. Her method consists chiefly in the use of a new kind of machinery for reducing the wood to fine fibres, which are afterwards treated with the alkalis and acids necessary to reduce them to pulp, and the composition is finally bleached by the action of chlorine. It is the unanimous opinion of the engravers and lithographers who have used it that paper made according to this method from wood, and which costs only 16l. per ton, is quite equal to the China paper, which costs 214l. per ton. It is confidently expected that experiments upon a larger scale will confirm the results already obtained.

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THE *London Halfpenny Newspaper* died on Saturday last after an existence of four weeks.

THE CHRISTIAN'S BREAD-BASKET, a new monthly religious magazine, is announced for October by Messrs. Houlston and Wright.

MESSRS. HOGG AND SONS have four more children's books nearly ready for issue: (1) *Mrs. Crowe's Story of Arthur Hunter and his First Shilling*; (2) *Charlotte Elizabeth's Stories from the Bible*; (3) *Home Sketches*, or who are the Happy Ones; and (4) *the Knights of the Red Cross*, by the Rev. R. J. Shields. They will be illustrated by Absolon, Harvey, and McConnell.

THE REV. C. PICKERING CLARKE, M.A., late curate of Teddington, Middlesex, has on hand an extensive work on the Acts and Writings of the Apostles. The first volume will be published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy immediately.

DR. LETHBY and Dr. Lankester have in preparation a Manual of Hygiene, which Messrs. A. and C. Black will publish. The Manual is intended to be a practical guide to the duties of officers of health; it will therefore contain a general account of the principles of hygiene, as well as a special description of trade and other nuisances in large cities, and the means of abating them. The adulteration of food, and the processes for detecting them, will also be discussed.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE's manifesto against homoeopathy, in *Fraser's Magazine* this month, is, we hear, going to call forth a whole series of tracts and pamphlets in reply. The homoeopaths are, like all new sects, pugnacious, and delight in being attacked and meddled with.

THE FIRE IN THE ROW.—We are glad to hear that a petition influentially signed has been presented to the City Commissioners of Sewers, praying that the tallow melters may not be permitted to establish themselves again in the midst of the booksellers, and that, if possible, a new street be formed from St. Paul's-churchyard into the Row through the present ruins. The petition was favourably received, and referred to the Committee of Improvements. So far as we learn, no irreparable loss has taken place through the fire; the fifth volume of Macaulay's History, the illustrated edition of Lalla Rookh, and Blackie's Atlas can all be reproduced without difficulty. We think our firemen on this occasion deserve the utmost praise in managing to confine the ravages of the flames within the narrow limits they did. We are sorry to see a tendency to charge on them something of the blame of the frequent and extensive conflagrations which have recently occurred. It is plain that we stand in great need of additional securities against fire and improved means for its extinction; but it does not become us to be blind to those we possess. In a letter to a daily contemporary, Mr. Sampson Low, jun. (of the firm of Messrs. Low, Son, and Co.) observes: "Whilst there can be little dispute as to the desirableness of fixing a responsibility on the Government for extending the operations and rendering permanent the support of such bodies as the London Fire Engine Establishment, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, the praise due to them, as at present existing, cannot, must not, be withheld. I have been repeatedly witness at fires in New York and other American cities, and should indeed be sorry to exchange our own limited but well organised 'Brigade' for their unmanageable and reckless, though dashing, 'Firemen.' Again, at a recent fire in Turin, we read of a disastrous loss of fifteen lives, showing at least that the Continental system of rendering military aid cannot always mitigate these afflictions; whilst as regards our public fire escapes, now numbering seventy-three, in the management of which I have had the gratification of being connected nearly twenty years, I do not believe there is a city in the world so well supplied, or in which at so little cost the efficient attendance of a fire escape and conductor can be so promptly or securely depended upon."

SOME WOULD HAVE THOUGHT that with the repeal of the Paper Duty the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge had completed their last labours. Not so; there is yet something to be done, namely, the abolition of guarantees demanded of the press. The following petition issued by the Association will explain their case: "To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned sheweth—That during the war with France, and shortly after its conclusion, the Legislature deemed it necessary to pass various enactments restricting the liberty of the subject. That among such enactments are two—namely, the 60 Geo. 3, c. 9, and the 1 Will. 4, c. 73—which require that every person publishing for sale any paper or pamphlet, whether periodical or not, which does not amount to 714 square inches in size, or to sixpence in price, and which contains 'any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in Church or State,' shall find two sureties that he will not be guilty of blasphemous, seditious, or personal libel. That this enactment is unjust—1. Because it requires bail from persons who have never committed any offence. 2. Because it tends to induce men to publish not what they think true, but what somebody else may deem unobjectionable, the punishment being inflicted on the innocent as well as the guilty. That this enactment is unnecessary, since, without it, the law provides ample means of punishing any newspaper proprietor that is guilty of libel, and even of suppressing any libellous newspaper if it be the property of a poor man. That this enactment is superfluous, as is shown—1. By the exemption conceded from its first existence to all pamphlets and publications not periodical. 2. By the exemption, since the repeal of the newspaper stamp, of a very large number of newspapers. That this state of the law is vexatious to the proprietors of periodical publications, since a few words of news or politics casually inserted, may bring a publication under the Act, and justify the Excise officer for the district in attempting to enforce it. That while some discretion may be allowed to officers whose business it is to prosecute for offences actually committed, any relaxation of a security to be taken from innocent persons is not only unfair, but contrary to the purpose for which such security is required. That the continuance of these enactments on the statute-book, accompanied as it is by very partial attempts to enforce them, and by the repeated failure of these attempts, is a scandal which ought to be put an end to. That during the forty years that have elapsed since the passing of these Acts, they have never been completely enforced, and that that enforcement becomes every day more objectless and less possible. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your lordships will repeal the 60 Geo. 3, c. 9, and 1 Will. 4, c. 73. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray." Copies of this petition should be prepared and sent for presentation to Lords Brougham and Teynham, and Russell.

UNITED STATES.—NEWSPAPERS IN DIFFICULTIES.—The following is a list of the newspaper offices in the Northern States which have been attacked by mobs, or against which the Federal Government has taken measures of suppression, between the 8th and 24th August:

August 8.—*Democratic Standard*, Concord, N. H., destroyed by mob; contents of office burned in the street.

August 12.—*Democrat*, Bangor, Maine, mobbed and contents of office destroyed.

August 16.—*Journal of Commerce*, *Daily News*, *Day Book*, and *Freeman's Journal* of New York, and the *Eagle*, of Brooklyn, presented by the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, *Sentinel*, Easton, Pennsylvania, destroyed by mob. The editor of the *Euston Argus* warned.

August 19.—*Democrat*, Haverhill, Massachusetts. The editor, Ambrose L. Kimball, tarred and feathered and ridden upon a rail, afterwards recanted, promising to publish no more articles in favour of Secession. *Jeffersonian*, Westchester, Pennsylvania, destroyed by mob.

August 22.—*Sark County Democrat*, Canton, Ohio, destroyed by mob.

August 22.—*Christian Observer*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, suppressed by the United States Marshal.

August 22.—Order from the Post-office department forbidding mail transportation of *New York Journal of Commerce*, *Daily News*, *Day Book*, and *Freeman's Journal*, and *Brooklyn Eagle*.

August 24.—*Farmer*, Bridgeport, Connecticut, destroyed by mob.

August 24.—*True American*, Trenton, New Jersey, suspends publication "until such time (should it ever occur) when we can, under the guarantees of the constitution and the law, publish it without the fear of mob law or of governmental dictation."

The *Evening Post* of August 27 says: Messrs. Murray and Kennedy yesterday morning visited the office of the *Daily News*, and caused an impression to be taken from the forms to ascertain whether the Monday edition contained treasonable matter. Having satisfied their curiosity in this respect, 5000 copies of the edition were seized, as stated in the *Evening Post* of yesterday.

The Postmaster in New York has received instructions from Washington not to permit the transmission through the Post-office of the following newspapers published in New York: *The Daily News*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Day Book*, and the *Freeman's Journal*. A reserve force of police is kept at the office of the *Daily News* at New York, fears being entertained of an attack by a mob on the office.

BOSTON NEWS BOYS.—"This warlike time," says the editor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, "has brought with it a great many news-boys, like flies in dog-days, and the wonder is, where do they come from? They are as a general thing smaller than those in New York, which lead some to believe that those of Boston migrate as they grow older, like the bob-o'-links, and take other forms in other localities. A month or two ago their number was limited, but now they swarm in every street, and din all ears with their cries of the last quarter-hour edition. It is a monotonous song they sing, unless some great event flies over the wires, and they then yell out the horror with endless variation. The sensation lies of the New York papers they scream out with wild delight, and we buy and are humbugged, vow we won't be done again, and when we hear the next astounding lie squall out can't help buying, and are hoaxed again."

MR. PRENTICE, the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, whose jokes and raileries are current coin in the Union, is now in difficulties, having taken the Northern side in Kentucky. In an address he has published he says: "The proprietors of the *Louisville Journal* feel the extreme depression of the times, and have had their hitherto large circulation stopped in the seceded States. There are thousands of good and true men in the South, who have for years taken the *Journal*, and would with pleasure continue to receive it; but this has been prohibited—first, by the action of lawless and self-constituted vigilance committees; and subsequently by the discontinuance of all postal intercourse between the United States and the Confederate States. To this serious blow is superadded the almost total annihilation of the advertising business, which, in a commercial city, and under the extreme low rates of subscription necessary to popularise a newspaper, constitutes its chief support." Mr. Prentice, therefore, appeals to the North to support his paper. Some think the appeal is vain under present circumstances, and he had better suspend his daily issue until better times.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT advocates in the *New York Ledger* the duty of arresting every editor, writer, or speaker in the North who utters anything in defence or encouragement of the South.

ITALY.—IMPORTANT MSS. OF MICHEL ANGELO.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that loud complaints are made by the Florentine journals of the negligence of the head librarian of the Laurentian Library, who has, it appears, allowed a most important collection of unpublished documents—partly original papers of Michel Angelo himself, partly MSS. illustrating the history of his family—to pass into private hands, from not taking the trouble to examine them when submitted to his inspection. The nature of the collection is thus described: "The manuscripts are in part autograph letters or notes of the great Michel Angelo. There is a letter, written by him to Giovan Battista della Palla, in which he explains to him for what reasons he might remove from the siege of Florence. This letter alone is invaluable, because it settles a controversy, kept up for three centuries, and destroys all that has been maintained by Guerrazzi in 'The Siege of Florence.' Sixteen papers of original notes, either of an artistic character or relating to his own life, are most important. Several original account-books of moneys disbursed or received, a letter to Giansimone, his brother (likewise autograph), and also the books of the expenses incurred for commissions of Clement VII., of Leo X., &c., form part of the collection. By means of other account-books we are able to accompany the great man to Carrara, and to the other places where he went to inspect the marble quarries or to pursue his work. Singularly curious are the entries of money deposited in bags, and of the days and sums when the money was again taken out and the payments made. The letters of Lodovico, the father, to Michel Angelo, are very numerous. There is one of Giorgio Vasari; there are many of Antonio Mini, his agent in France; of Diomedeo Leoni, of Liberio Calcagni, of Giacomo de Luca. There is the original contract of 1498 for the famous statue of 'Pietà,' to be executed in marble, between Michel Angelo and Cardinal San Dionisio; there are the agreements for the purchase and the pleadings in the lawsuit. Very important is the correspondence between Leonardo Buonarrotti, Michel Angelo's heir and nephew, and the artists and friends who surrounded Michel Angelo at Rome; it treats of the life of the great man, of his last work, and of all that was done in his honour at Rome and at Florence after his death, and, finally, a complete history, we may say, of his monument in Sta. Croce can be taken from these documents by whoever takes an interest in the subject. In short, these papers contain the materials for rewriting the life of Michel Angelo, for settling all disputed questions, and for correcting the many great errors committed by his various biographers. These papers are followed by a series, extending over nearly two centuries, of the writings and the memorials of the other Buonarrotti, amongst which a 'Priaristi,' and other works of the celebrated Filippo Buonarrotti, author of the 'Vetri dei Cimiteri,' of the 'Medaglioni,' and of other productions."

TRADE NEWS.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.—Sept. 17, R. Appel, Southampton, zincographic printer.—Oct. 10, C. Jones, Bristol, printer.

DIVIDENDS.—Sept. 30, J. Hayday, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, bookbinder.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—In re DAVID BRYCE (before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD).—The bankrupt was a bookseller and publisher of Paternoster-row. He came up on the question of last examination. This was the second bankruptcy within three years. The debts are 1605*l.*; ditto partly secured, 1013*l.*; there are no available assets. The bankrupt's profits were 1078*l.*; losses, 254*l.*; trade expenses, 1032*l.*; domestic, 1582*l.* Mr. Terrell was for the assignees; the bankrupt was unrepresented. Adjourned for inquiry.

Re CULLETON (before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD).—This was a meeting for the choice of assignees under the bankruptcy of Thomas Culleton, of No. 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, described as an engraver and stationer. The debts, chiefly due for advertisements, are about 2000*l.*; assets do not exceed 100*l.* The adjudication took place on the 26th of August, upon the petition of

Messrs. Berger and Molyneux, of No. 188, Strand, advertising agents. Mr. Walter Molyneux, one of the petitioning creditors, was appointed trade assignee. Mr. Merriman, from the office of Mr. Peckham, carried the choice. The examination meeting is fixed for the 9th of October next.

RE THICKBROOM.—Assignees were chosen under the bankruptcy of Joseph Thickbroom, of No. 13, Paternoster-row, bookseller and publisher. The debts are 2933*l*.; assets unascertained.

RE KINSMAN.—This was a certificate meeting under the bankruptcy of Samuel Kinsman, described as a printer, publisher, stationer, and music-seller, of High-street, Poole. The accounts, which have already appeared in detail, show—debts, 763*l*.; creditors, holding bills of sale, 283*l*. The assets comprise—good debts, 179*l*.; ditto doubtful, 113*l*.; property given up after deductions, 126*l*. The estate has hitherto realised 180*l*. The property held under the bill of sale was valued at 440*l*. A second-class certificate was granted.

PRINTERS ARE NOT TO BE ALLOWED ANY DRAWBACK ON THEIR STOCKS OF PAPER ON THE 1ST OCTOBER.—Doubts having been expressed whether printers will be allowed drawback on their stock of paper on hand Oct. 1, a letter was addressed to the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, to which the following reply was received: "Inland Revenue, Somerset-house, London, W.C., Sept. 2, 1861. Sir,—The chairman having laid before the board your letter of the 29th ult., I am directed to inform you that you, as a printer and newspaper proprietor, will not be entitled to drawback upon your stock of paper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM CORBETT, Assistant Secretary. Mr. W. H. Collingridge, City Press, 117 to 119, Aldersgate-street, E.C." This refusal to allow drawback on printers' stocks of papers, because printers are not "stationers," is a very narrow reading of the Act, and does not accord with the more liberal interpretation given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his letter to the chairman of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, on the 3rd of August, in which he conceded that the drawback should be allowed to "merchants" and "general dealers" in Edinburgh, who sold paper in connection with many other articles, but who were never classed with stationers. If this grace has been allowed to them, with how much more reason ought it to be to printers? The Act of Parliament, in its spirit, surely means that any one who, on the 1st of October, holds one ton of unprinted paper, is entitled to a drawback of 14*l*. from the Excise. The Liverpool printers are very indignant at the injustice, and have drawn up a memorial to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the subject. It is stated that, in Liverpool, where the printers and stationers form a very large body, there is scarcely an instance where the two trades are not combined; and large stocks have been purchased upon the faith of Mr. Gladstone's assurance in Parliament that the drawback would be allowed. No gain to the revenue can be obtained by withholding the drawback from paper on printer's premises, as such stocks will be removed to premises where the allowance can be claimed; and the Excise, if perverse, can only cause annoyance and trouble, without the least advantage. There is little doubt that Mr. Gladstone will do justice to the printers if they lay their case fairly before him. Officials, all the world over, invariably read their instructions in the narrowest and most troublesome spirit; and the Excise officers will look on no one as a stationer, although he had the largest stock of paper in his town, unless the name "stationer" is written over his doorpost. If Mr. Gladstone should not prove amenable to reason, then printers must cart their paper on or before the 30th September to the warehouse of some one called "stationer," and get their drawback in his name.

BAD TIMES FOR PRINTERS.—There are about 6000 printers in the large towns in the United Kingdom, and about thirty per cent. of these men are at present either wholly or partially unemployed. Commenting on this state of affairs, the *Journal of the Typographic Arts* remarks: "A good time is, however, now close at hand. In less than a month the cessation of the paper duty will remove one cause of the stagnation. This, at least, is the general feeling; but there are various circumstances which ought to be taken into account, and which may have the effect of considerably qualifying sanguine expectations. It is true that many works have been delayed in consequence of the relief anticipated in the reduction of the price of paper, and that, too, in cases where only small numbers are to be worked. It is also true that new magazines and papers are already springing into existence in all parts of the kingdom; but it is also highly probable that some of the old periodicals will be crushed in the competition, and only a portion of the new ones can be expected to enjoy length of days. But beyond this, there is the heavy disaster, which, threatening the prospects of one of our chief manufactures, can scarcely fail to have an unfavourable effect upon every branch of British industry. It is enough to say that the Lancashire mills have begun to work short time, that the stock of cotton in hand cannot last beyond the earliest months of the new year, and that whilst America will probably not furnish one-fifth of her accustomed quantity—perhaps falling far short of even that—the supplies from other sources will be quite inadequate to make good the deficiency. In this calamity all must expect to participate more or less, but upon our trade we fear the effect will be unpleasantly direct; for if the prices of cotton fabrics rise, the value of rags, and consequently of paper, will be enhanced also, and publishers will recognise in the general depression a good and sufficient reason for reducing their speculations within a narrow limit. A prosperous time may be at hand, but we wish to caution our readers against expecting too much."

EXPORT DUTY ON RAGS.—The following is the Report of the select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Duties or Prohibitions in Foreign Countries on the Export of Rags used in the Manufacture of Paper in the United Kingdom, and their effect upon that Manufacture.

"That it appears, from the evidence of various paper-makers from the neighbourhood of London, Lancashire, Scotland, the north and south of Ireland, and other parts of the United Kingdom, that the portion of their trade which is engaged in the manufacture of white paper for printing, is in a state of unprecedented depression.

"That though this depression may be in some degree due to the prospective remission of the Excise duty on paper on the 1st of October next, and the consequent withholding of orders for paper in the interim, yet that it had already taken place before there was any prospect of the repeal of the Excise duty, and is mainly due to the competition with foreign paper introduced into the English market, at a price with which the English manufacturers declare themselves unable to compete.

"That this comparative cheapness of paper of foreign manufacture is mainly due to the artificial cheapness of the rags from which the paper is made.

"That this artificial cheapness is produced by means of prohibitions and duties on the export of rags from the various European States, which, in the three countries supplying the largest quantities of paper to the British market, are as follows:—In Belgium, a prohibition; in France, till lately, a prohibition, but now a duty of 4*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. per ton; and in Germany, a duty of 9*l*. 3*s*. per ton on the export of rags, while in other countries there are other duties.

"That the paper manufacture stands, in relation to the material on which it is based, in a peculiar and exceptional position when compared with the other staple trades of the country, inasmuch as in their case the raw material is produced with a special reference to the purpose to which it is applied, and the

producer obtains a profit upon it. So that there is a mutual sympathy between the producer and the consumer, which ensures an adjustment of the supply to the demand; while in the case of the paper manufacture, the material used being a refuse product composed of the cast-off garments of the people, and the waste from manufacturing operations, is produced without any reference to the purpose to which it is applied and quite irrespective of the demand or the price paid for it; so that it thus becomes the interest of the producer to curtail and limit the production as far as possible.

"That in consequence of the peculiar nature of the material, the effect of the prohibitions and duties on the export of rags from various countries is not so much to limit their production in countries where these restrictions are in force, as by preventing free trade to keep down the price of rags in such countries below what it would be were the market open.

"That the production of paper in this country is in excess of the supply of the material of which it is now made, and the British paper manufacture is in consequence dependent for a large portion of its supplies on foreign rags, amounting to about 15,000 tons per annum, which is by estimation a fifth of the whole quantity of rags used for the manufacture of white paper in this country, and on nearly the whole of which heavy export duties are paid.

"That the Committee has enquired into the possibility of drawing supplies of rags from more distant sources where these export duties do not exist, and find that the expense of transit on an article so low in value forms a serious obstacle to its introduction, except during periods of comparatively high prices.

"That the Committee have directed their especial attention to inquiring as to the possibility of applying any new fibre as a substitute for the refuse material now in use for paper-making purposes, and find that great efforts have been made to discover some material of this nature, but as yet with little success; and although they see no reason to doubt that straw, and other fibrous substances, may form a supplementary part of the material for paper making, the great comparative expense of chemically reducing these raw fibres present difficulties to their becoming a substitute for the refuse material now used.

"That the inevitable consequence of the export duties abroad is the same as that of an import duty here, viz.: to enhance the price of all rags in Britain as compared with the Continent, and that there is no prospect of an equalization of the price of rags in this country, and those where an export duty is levied, as the Americans are constant purchasers of European rags, and having to pay export duties on the Continent and none here, they will maintain the prices of British rags at the same amount as that in any other country with the export duties added.

"That even were not this the case, the whole of the rags now exported to Britain from any Continental State where export duties are levied might be retained for manufacture into paper in that State, before any sensible advance would take place in their price, and that British paper-makers might thus lose about one-fifth of their supply of rags before there was any tendency to any such equalization in price as above referred to; and, further, that a quantity of rags, approaching 20,000 tons per annum, is exported from Europe to America, which might in like manner be retained for conversion into paper in the countries where produced before any equalization in price could take place, while the American manufacturers would be driven into this market for a supply of rags to that amount.

"That, under these circumstances, the disadvantage as to the cost of his material under which the British paper-maker labours when brought into competition with his continental rivals appears to be permanent, so long as there are restrictions upon the trade in his raw materials, and a free exportation of his material to America; and the most disastrous consequences must ensue to the British paper manufacturer unless some steps are speedily taken to place him on terms of fair competition with those of the Continent.

"That, up to the 16th August last the British paper trade had been preserved from the effects of the export duties on foreign rags by means of a Customs duty of 2*d*. per pound on foreign paper, or a penny per pound above the English Excise duty.

"That previously to 1853, the duty on Foreign paper had been protective, if not prohibitive; but that on the revision of the tariff in that year, with a view of removing all duties of a protective character, it was fixed at 2*d*. per pound, on the recommendation of the late Right Honourable James Wilson, the then Secretary of the Treasury.

"That previous to the reduction of the import duty on foreign paper, in August last, foreign paper-makers were able to compete in the English market with our own manufacturers, and that, under the differential Customs duty, then existing, considerable quantities of foreign paper were imported into this country; thereby proving the great advantage the foreign manufacturer possessed in the lower price of his material under the protection of these export duties.

"That the immediate effect of the reduction of the import duty was a very large influx of foreign paper. The imports having increased from 1,468,992 lbs. in the year ending March 1860, to 4,735,136 lbs. in the year ending March 1861, and having had the effect of reducing the price of the English paper brought into competition with it ten per cent., so as to entail a loss on the working of some mills, and drive others to go upon half time, while the foreign makers have been able to secure an enhanced price.

"That with reference to the position of the British paper-maker in Colonial and other markets, the Committee find that the export of paper from this country in 1855 was 11,000,000 lbs.; in 1856, 14,000,000 lbs.; in 1857, 16,000,000; in 1858, 16,000,000 lbs.; in 1859, 20,000,000 lbs.; and in 1860, 15,000,000 lbs., and is almost exclusively confined to paper of the highest quality, such as fine writing papers, account books, and other specialties, but in what may be called the staple articles of the trade there is practically no export trade.

"That all the paper-makers examined concur in repudiating any desire for protective duties as against any natural facilities or advantages which foreign nations may possess, and express themselves as willing to accept an open competition on free trade principles, based as in other trades in this country on free markets, both for the materials and manufactured goods of foreign nations.

"That at the present time the British paper manufacturer is paying a price for rags and other paper-making materials enhanced by means of foreign export duties, while he is called upon at the same time to compete with paper manufactured in countries that prohibit or tax the export of rags.

"That during the last Session of Parliament, when it was proposed to assimilate the customs and excise duty upon paper, it was announced to the House by her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Emperor of the French was willing to remove the prohibition upon the export of French rags, but, instead of a removal of the prohibition, there has been substituted for it a duty of 4*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. per ton, which is stated to be equivalent to a bounty of about 7*l*. per ton on French paper exported to this country.

"That the removal of the Excise duty on paper will not place the English manufacturer in a position of equality with his continental rivals, so long as the export duties on rags remain in force abroad.

"The Committee, therefore, recommend that the British Government should continue strenuous exertions to effect the removal of all restrictions abroad upon the export of all paper-making materials."

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